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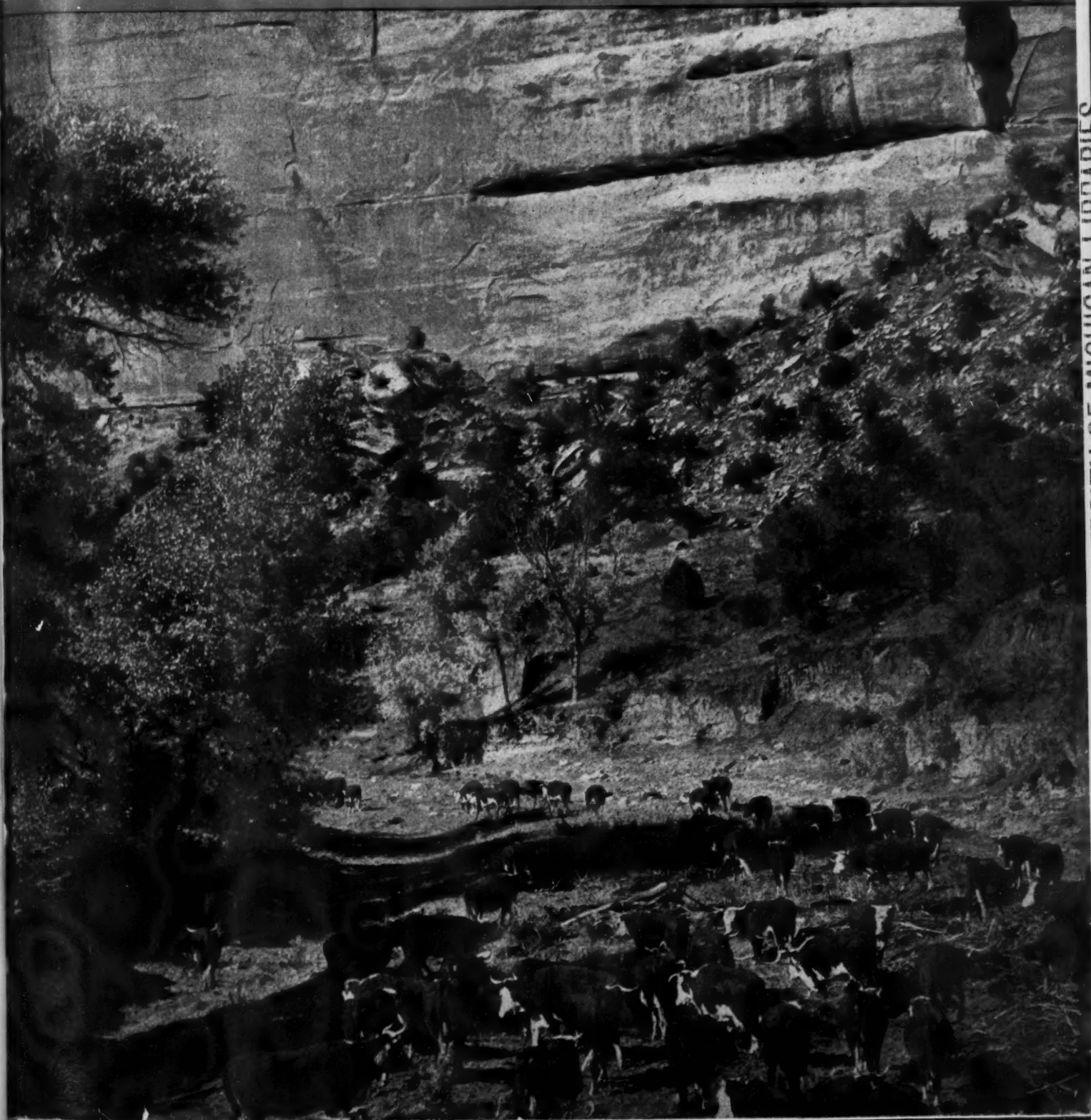
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE
IN THIS ISSUE: • FEDERAL LAND AND ITS USE
"KING OF KINGS" • WASHINGTON REPORT



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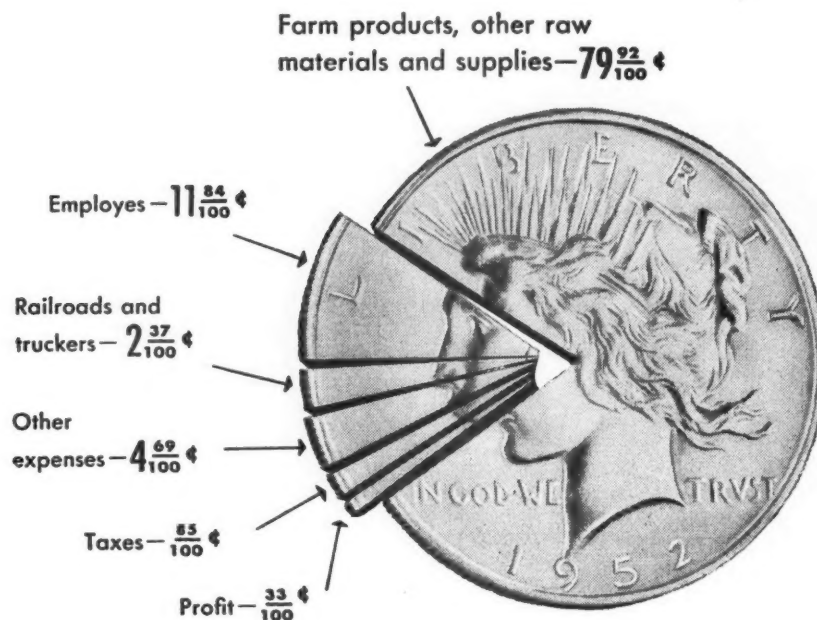
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ODUCER

*Would you produce \$10,000 worth of anything
for just \$33 profit? We did—in 1952!*



Most of us expect more for our efforts than \$33.00 profit on \$10,000.00 worth of business. But that's how we came out in 1952. The chart above shows—in terms of a single dollar—how Armour's income from a *two billion dollar* business was divided in 1952.

Armour's total check in payment for farm products, other "raw materials" and other supplies was \$1,746,549,768. We paid 67,000 employes a total of \$258,803,040. Railroads and truckers were paid \$51,784,344 for transporting Armour products to consumers. For other expenses such as maintenance, repairs, depreciation, power, communications, insurance, advertising, interest, etc., \$102,585,380 was paid. Taxes accounted for \$18,593,690.

Out of a total income of \$2,185,456,707 in 1952, all that was left for profit was \$7,140,485—or about one-third of a cent on the dollar.

We are very much concerned over our ina-

bility to realize an adequate profit last year, just as you would be if your farm or ranch did not pay. Also, we are meeting the situation just as you would—by tightening up all along the line and trying to develop an extra good year to make up for the bad year.

Our net profits *any* year are always extremely small in comparison with the amounts we spend for livestock and raw materials—or the total sales of our finished products—or the salaries paid to our employes. In fact, our total net profit last year was equal to:

—only 41/100ths of a cent for each dollar spent for livestock and other raw materials and supplies.

—only 33/100ths of a cent for each dollar of Armour sales.

No other industry gives so much service to so many people for such a small profit as the meat packing industry!

ARMOUR

AND COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



FRANKLIN

Yes, There's a Reason for Franklin Leadership ...and Here It Is!

SUPERIOR know-how is the real answer. It comes from a lifetime of highly specialized effort. It is the result of the diligent application of scientific methods over a long period of years.

FRANKLIN has always produced highest quality biologics. Bacterins bearing the Franklin label have always rated well above the generally accepted standards.

There are trade secrets about the selection and culture of strains with superior immunizing qualities. Users of Franklin products benefit by getting **DEPENDABLE** immunity.

COMPLETE BLACKLEG PROTECTION

is provided in a single dose of

FRANKLIN Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin
combining a full dose for Blackleg with a full dose for
Malignant Edema.

Now Is the Time to Start Protection Against Shipping Fever!

It is well established that repeated doses give stronger resistance against Hemorrhagic Septicemia. So give each calf a Spring shot of Franklin *Corynebacterium-Pasteurella* Bacterin. Follow in the fall, with a booster dose before weaning or shipping.

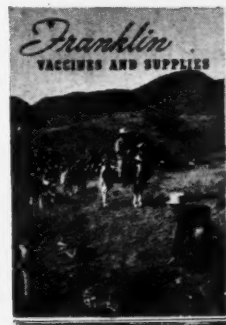
It Pays to Dehorn Early!

Removing horn buttons from calves gives shapely heads, and lessens setbacks and infections.

FRANKLIN offers two practical methods:

FRANKLIN DEHORNING PASTE
convenient to apply. Costs about 2¢ per head.

FRANKLIN TUBE DEHORNERS
easily removes small horns with but slight wound.



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A world of helpful information on improved methods of handling livestock is contained in the big Franklin catalog. Free from local dealers or any Franklin office.

FRANKLIN PRODUCTS EASY TO OBTAIN!

Wherever livestock are important, you are quite sure to find a well-stocked, well-informed Franklin Dealer—usually the leading drug store of the community.

Still another reason for FRANKLIN leadership is the wide local distribution offering great convenience to the user.

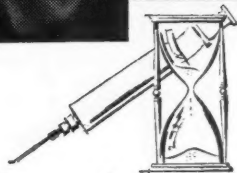
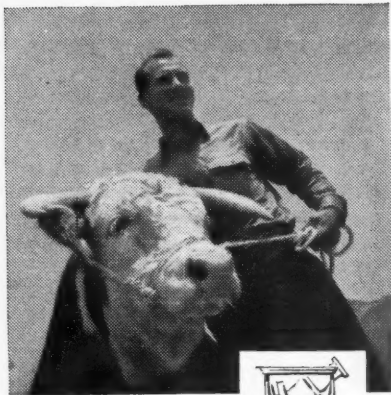
Shown is a typical small town stock—that of the Ehorn Pharmacy, Red Bluff, California.

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.

DENVER	KANSAS CITY	WICHITA
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PORTLAND	BILLINGS	CALGARY
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Cattlemen!

Here's Effective Protection
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Lasting a Week and More
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Penicillin Compound

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FOR ANIMAL USE

• One injection of Bicillin produces penicillin blood levels in cattle lasting up to 9 days (as compared with levels lasting only 24 hours from similar dosages of procaine penicillin). Think what this means to you in real protection against shipping fever!

• A single Bicillin injection has proved highly successful in treatment of pneumonia in cattle.

• Be sure you ask your supplier at once about this new penicillin compound that saves you dollars, gives real protection.

Supplied: 1 cc. Tubex® cartridge containing 600,000 units, with needle.

10 cc. vials of 2 million units (200,000 units per cc.)

50 cc. vials of 10 million units (200,000 units per cc.)

CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN
AS YOU WOULD YOUR PHYSICIAN



Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

RIGHT YOU ARE!—Membership in (1) local associations; (2) state cattlemen's associations, and (3) the American National is one of the best investments that I know of.—Paul H. Hummel, Boulder County, Colo.

WORD OF ADVICE—I don't believe in group favoritism in government—including the cattlemen. Everybody (groups) should be represented and laws should be based on the greatest good to everybody. Just as the butter industry was not able to legislate away competition, high price supports may dissolve the demand for corn. Thank goodness there are no regulations and price controls on grass, and the corn raiser had better watch out.—Arthur D. Miles, Park County, Mont.

A SUGGESTION—I wish that the PRODUCER would ask the different stockmen's associations in each state if they could not all get together and appoint a
(Continued on Page 32)

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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F. E. MOLLIN.....Managing Editor
DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

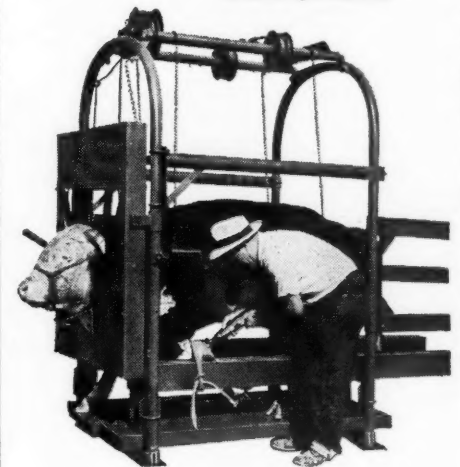
Officers of the American National Cattlemen's Association:

President—Sam C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo.
First Vice-President—Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Tex.
Second Vice-Presidents—Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev.; George Godfrey, Animas, N. M.; John Guthrie, Porterville, Calif.; Earl Monahan, Hyannis, Nebr.; Cushman Radebaugh, Orlando, Fla.
Executive Secretary—F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colo.
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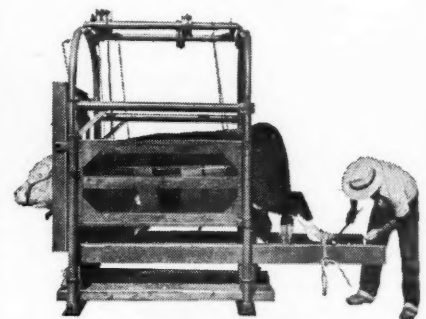
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Lookout

BUSINESS PROSPECTS appear generally optimistic for the next several months, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and continues: Investment intentions and construction prospects point to a continued high level of economic activity. Defense activities are also expected to expand somewhat further before leveling off.

A STRONG DEMAND for consumer goods, heavy equipment, defense materials and new construction is supporting production output at new post-war highs . . . Production of goods and services has expanded rapidly enough to hold prices fairly stable for most products, although domestic demand and economic activity are at record levels. Except for agricultural products, average prices at both wholesale and retail have held stable.

MORE GENERAL STABILITY in cattle prices seems likely in months ahead, chiefly because hog slaughter may be reduced as much from last year as cattle slaughter is increased. However, this will be true only if range and feed conditions are average or better. Drouth-speeded marketings of cattle accentuated the downward price movement last summer and fall. Another drouth could depress prices again this year.

PRICES of most non-agricultural products purchased by farmers were steady to slightly higher during 1952. Average prices for production items, excluding feed and livestock, continued to rise gradually during 1952 and early 1953.

PRICES of most non-agricultural products purchased by farmers were steady to slightly higher during 1952. Average prices for production items, excluding feed and livestock, continued to rise gradually during 1952 and early 1953.

PRICES of fertilizer may average little if any higher than in the 1952-53 season. Supplies of the product probably will increase in the season . . . Little upward pressure on prices of automobiles and trucks is expected in 1953 . . . Supplies of building and fencing materials and motor supplies are expected to be ample in the coming year with no marked price rises indicated.

PRICES PAID by farmers for farm machinery have risen steadily in the past several years, averaging higher than the year before in each year since 1940. Dealers' sales of tractors and farm implements in 1952 are estimated to be somewhat below 1951.

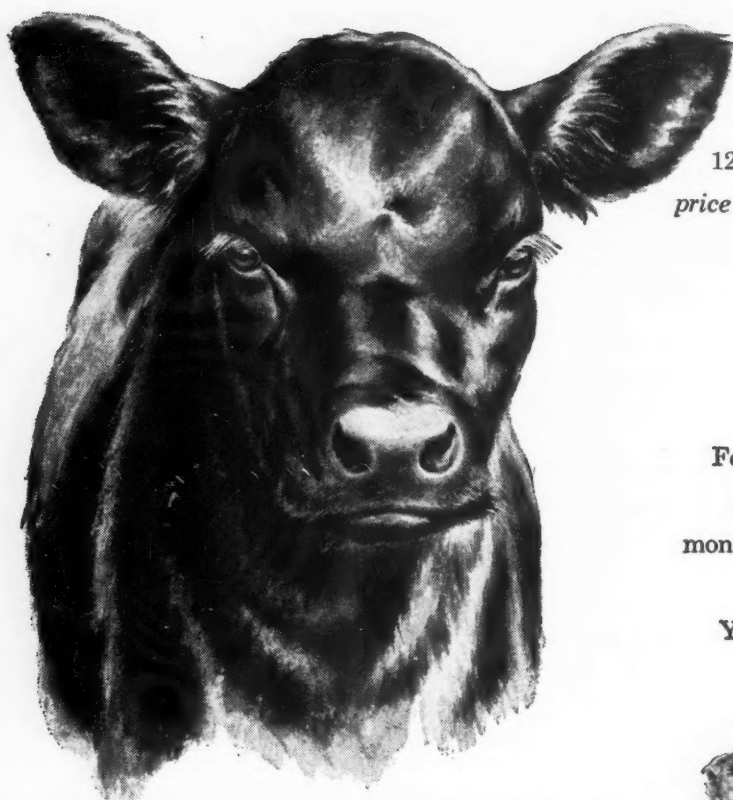
INTEREST AND TAX charges per acre continue to rise. For this year, interest charges are estimated at 8 per cent above 1952 and tax charges are up about 5 per cent from last year.

PRICES PAID for family living items purchased by farmers rose to a peak in mid-1952 but have since averaged slightly lower. Lower prices for food were largely responsible for the decline. Prices for other groups in the rural family living index have been steady in recent months.

WITH MARKETING CHARGES HIGHER and farm prices lower, the farmer's share of the dollar consumer spent for farm-produced foods averaged 46 cents in the final quarter of 1952 compared with 50 cents a year earlier. Farm prices of food products declined during 1952 but marketing costs increased.

FUL-O-PEP CREEP FEED

**makes your calves weigh up to
125 lbs. MORE AT WEANING!**



CREEP FEEDING PAYS

You can sell calves weighing as much as 100 to 125 lbs. more at weaning time . . . and receive a *higher price per cwt.* by creep feeding. And you'll find body-building

Ful-O-Pep Creep Feed Pellets
mighty hard to beat. They're extra nutritious . . .
extra palatable! Calves love 'em!

GIVES CALVES ADDED BLOOM

Feed growth-promoting Ful-O-Pep Creep Feed Pellets to your calves while they're suckling . . . from 1 to 2 months old up to weaning. These vitamin-packed pellets are *low in cost* and easy to feed.

Your calves gain extra weight, bloom and smoothness . . . and you gain extra profit, too.

CHECK THESE NUTRITIONAL VALUES

Just look at all this *added nutritional strength* Ful-O-Pep Creep Feed Pellets give your growing calves:

Vegetable proteins, plus fish meal

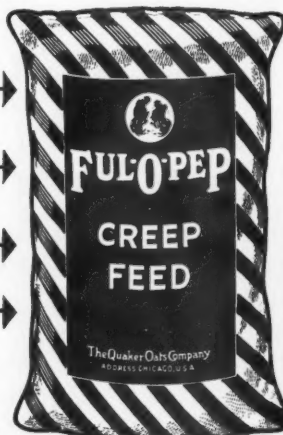
Vitamins A, B, D and E

Minerals, including trace minerals

Concentrated Spring Range*

This year, be ahead! *Grow bigger calves!*
Feed Ful-O-Pep Creep Feed Pellets.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



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A Continuing Threat

FOR ALMOST A MONTH THE Senate Committee on Banking and Currency has been holding hearings on a bill to set up a skeleton control organization ready to put into action in case of need, and an authorization to the President to freeze prices and wages for 90 days in the event of war.

Early last month the American National Cattlemen's Association, through its first vice-president, Jay Taylor of Texas, introduced testimony at this hearing opposing these measures. Mr. Taylor made some strong points about controls:

Their failure in World War II, and their eventual abandonment,

because they created so many black markets which meant scarcity of meat in normal channels, and costlier meat;

Their contribution under the recent OPS to the decline in cattle prices because rigid regulations prevented retailers and processors from selling meat to the best advantage of all;

Their potential threat to prices now, when stabilization is needed rather than legislation which would hang over the industry to interfere with plans for future production.

But perhaps the most telling point in the testimony is this sentence: "It would be an entirely

new experience for the United States even to consider permanent control legislation."

For those who want to control business, almost any state of affairs can be called the emergency to invoke the controls. We have seen how "emergencies" can drag out — and how hard it is to end them officially once they are imposed; and with such stand-by legislation as now proposed, we must remember that Congress also has to grant someone the power to declare the emergency.

The recurring request for such controls is a collective state of mind completely opposite to the basic intent of our way of government.

Strength in Unity

BBROAD RECOGNITION, on the part of many cattlemen, of the greater need for organized cooperative effort during time of stress is being substantially demonstrated by the dues payments being received currently in the offices of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

In spite of devastating drouth in some areas, and the almost catastrophic declines in market values, individual increases in the amount of dues contributed to the association are the order of the day, rather than decreases. In the thousands of 1953 dues payments received during the last month, the number of members who increased their contributions has been more than double the number who reduced their payments.

Also recognizing the need for organized effort and the increased need for association activities because of adversity are many hundreds of members who previously failed to pay dues during 1952 and are now sending in payments to insure a strong, well-financed National organization. It appears that during good times it seems easier to get along without the cooperation of fellow stockmen, and that it takes hard times to bring the industry together.

Now would be a good time to do some crusading for your American National. Your neighbor is very likely feeling the need for some help. Suggest to him that he can

help himself best by joining the thousands of other stockmen who are already banded together in the county, state and National associations. He needs their help and they need his. You can do a real service to your industry by bringing them together.

Wise Attitude

IT COMES AS NO SURPRISE to us that cattlemen are backing up Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson in his attitude of less government support and more private enterprise — even though their own industry needs badly some kind of shot in the arm.

We know that that has been the feeling of cattlemen all along. They have never wanted the government to interfere in their business; and now, with almost unfailing regularity, wherever cattlemen gather — in state association meetings already held in Utah, Kansas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, and in many local areas — they wind up with a commendation of Secretary Benson and opposition to government support or control.

The public must be a little surprised at an industry which has taken the beating the cattle industry has, and does not ask the government for price supports. True, there have been congressmen who wanted to introduce bills to support cattle prices, but they got no backing from the ranchers.

Discussing the price situation with Secretary Benson in Wash-

ington, a group of cattle and beef industry representatives told Mr. Benson they did not want price supports. They were opposed, as well, to price controls, such as the proposed stand-by legislation and price and wage freeze order now under consideration.

Credit is due the cattleman for this stand. Whether he gets credit for it now or not is immaterial. The important thing is that the industry is setting an example that will sooner or later have to be followed by all agriculture.

Government supports have a peculiar way of getting an industry into trouble eventually. At the moment, the dairy people are finding themselves in such trouble. Price supports have gradually, but surely, just about priced butter off the market. . . . And with all the support, the dairymen, as we go to press, are meeting in Washington for a discussion of the butter surplus problem.

The worst feature of supports, and all government interference with business, is their tendency to hang on and on once they have been imposed. It took a long time and a good dose of bad prices to get rid of the unnecessary and unworkable price controls on beef. Cattlemen feel relieved now that those controls have been abandoned and they want no more of them.

The sooner other industries realize the wisdom of this attitude, the sooner we will get back to the free economy that made this nation great.

GRAZING BILLS NOW AVAILABLE

The proposed "Uniform Federal Grazing Land Tenancy Act" has now been introduced in Congress, substantially in the form in which it appeared in the October, 1952, issue of the PRODUCER. It has been given the number H. R. 4023 in the House, and if stockmen want a copy of the bill they should write their congressmen in Washington.

There has been some misunderstanding among stockmen that this measure would force a merger of all federal lands. This is not so. The bill concerns itself only with the administration of grazing on federal lands and provides uniform tenancy rules. It applies to national forests, federal grazing districts and lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act in western states and sets out the tenancy terms for the secretaries of the departments having jurisdiction of these lands to follow. There is no provision for any merger. In fact, the proposal would fix uniform land tenancy terms in the event of consolidation.

USDA PUSHES BEEF

The Department of Agriculture on Mar. 23 offered to buy quantities of beef to help encourage additional domestic consumption of beef and help stabilize the price situation. The beef bought is to be distributed to the non-profit school lunch program, institutions and other eligible outlets. Purchase specifications call for products to be prepared from beef grading U. S. good or higher. Prices paid will in no instance reflect more than 90 per cent of parity for beef cattle, the department said.

Participation in the national school lunch program during the current school year has reached a total of 9.9 million

children in almost 57,000 schools, according to the department.

The department is also pushing a new campaign to persuade housewives to use more beef, urging all segments of the food industry to redouble their efforts during the period of low prices and large supplies.

The Public ... and You

By LYLE LIGGETT

MANY OF YOU have only one road to town. Others have a choice of several routes which you often travel to break the routine a bit.

As tourists in off-months, you quite often have the natural inclination to drive to your destination by one road, returning by another highway so that you "see more of the country."

The analogy of the roads can certainly be applied to any well-designed public relations program.

If you drive to town by the same route every week, you'll see the same houses, the same scenery and the same people.

If you take alternate routes, you will have contact with different people and view different scenes.

That is one of the reasons that a good public relations program is never designed to take only one route . . . but rather striving constantly to cover every highway, every side road, in order to change the "view" and to meet more people.

Not all persons take the same newspaper or magazines, not all of them listen to the radio or go to fairs or meetings, and only a comparative few have

television. But almost everyone gets news, information or entertainment through one or more of the standard channels of communication at some time or other.

That is why the American National's public relations committee is continually working to see that all groups on all "roads" throughout the country have an opportunity to see or hear whatever the American National has to say in its campaign for good public relations.

Newspapers, magazines, television, radio, meetings, speeches before consumer groups, displays—all these and many more are being used constantly to help build a correct picture of the cattle industry for the public.

As an example, current activities include constant scheduling of the two films "All Flesh Is Grass" and "Land of Our Fathers" before hundreds of civic and school groups and on television; distribution of booklets and other literature; a series of semi-monthly radio talks on 44 stations in 26 states; news and feature stories to hundreds of key newspapers and magazines; and promotion of the book "Hell on Horses and Women" which is due for release on Apr. 15.

Future activities include the production of films specifically for television; preparation and distribution of new booklets; an expanded program of news releases; more talks before civic groups; enlarged radio coverage, and added emphasis on the "all-route" coverage of the public relations program.

CATTLE GO NORTH, NOT SOUTH

During the first week after removal of the U. S. embargo on Canadian Cattle the United States shipped 806 head of slaughter animals to Canada and received only 63 head.

Hell on Horses and Women

Readers of the PRODUCER will remember that for the past two years or so Writer Alice Marriott has been preparing for publication the book "Hell on Horses and Women" under the sponsorship of the American National Cattlemen's Association. Now the book is off the presses, the University of Oklahoma Press, which is the publisher, has released the following story as part of its publicity on the newly issued volume.)

"The cow business," according to tradition, "is a damn fine business for men and mules, but it's hell on horses and women." But have you ever tried to get a lady who is in, or connected with, the cattle business to 'fess up and admit the truth of this assertion? The odds are overwhelmingly against the possibility of ever finding a member of the fairer sex who would agree.

At least, this is the conclusion of one inquisitive person who has on record hundreds of denials from ladies well-qualified to answer. "Maybe it was, 'way back yonder, but it never has been in my lifetime," reported these ladies, including some grandmothers, to Alice Marriott who traveled from Wyoming to Florida talking to the women—and men—in the cattle business. Miss Marriott

is the author of "Hell on Horses and Women," just published by the University of Oklahoma Press.

In all probability, says Miss Marriott, some chivalrous-minded cowman originated the saying. But the women—all of them—disagree, and as for chivalry, that's something the women in the cattle business never could understand.

Although the heart of the cattle industry can be identified geographically, Miss Marriott points out that "wherever grass grows on the continent of North America, you have cattle country, and that is a right fair stretch of country. And it is right fair country, when you look at it."

Miss Marriott visited with many residents of the cattle country in the United States while preparing to write this book,

and what she learned—from the ordeals of terrible blizzards and drouths to the ranch wife whose affection for a milch cow with a broken leg helped her to perform singlehandedly a job which only several men would attempt—is sketched in "Hell on Horses and Women." The cattle business "can be hard and truly hell for the women who live it," she writes, "but it can also come about as close to Heaven as any life a woman can live today."



Miss Marriott

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

everyone gets
entertainment
the standard
at some time

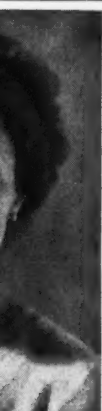
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PRODUCER



At the top of the heap were the jerkline boys who with their single line controlled a team of a dozen or more animals.

KING OF KINGS

BY TOI KERTTULA

TO MOST OF US THEY ARE THE glamour boys—the men who roll the big trucks through the night, blizzards and the rain. In fact, they have gained such prestige that it is frequently difficult for small boys to decide whether they want to grow up to be truck drivers, or merely firemen or cops. They are even edging the railroad engineers off their pedestal. But for all that, they are mere shadows of the men who rolled the freight on the old frontier.

Still, they are, in a way, the rightful heirs of as glamorous a tradition as that frontier produced. It is a tradition of tough, courageous men battling against almost insurmountable odds without hope of personal glory or special reward. But, even with all hardships equal, the modern freighters still wouldn't have it as tough for they never tangle with rawhide.

Rawhide, while one of the most indispensable items in a freighter's equipment, was the most dangerous, unpredictable and heartily cursed. You could repair almost anything with it. . . . Soak it, stretch it, wrap it on and let it dry. It would shrink and hold as firmly as wire.

In fact, stretch and shrink were at the bottom of all the rawhide troubles. When it took a notion to do either by its lonesome, complications resulted.

CLASSIC is the tale of a green cowboy who picketed his horse with a rawhide rope. The cayuse had a reputation for pulling picket pins and heading home, so the boy anchored the rope firmly to a cottonwood log and invited the pony to go ahead and pull.

During the night a slow penetrating drizzle set in. The cowboy, being too recently from the East, did not realize the implications of the change. He merely

pulled the tarp over his head and returned to his dreams.

In the morning the rope was perhaps somewhat thinner, but still taut, so he congratulated himself upon having fooled the hammerhead. Assuming it was tangled in the brush along the creek, he picked up his saddle and bridle and followed the rope.

But the pony was not in the brush. As the cowboy reached the open prairie he sighted it, grazing placidly, some 100 yards away. When the horse saw the rider he lost interest in the grass and took off. Still lugging the heavy saddle, the cowboy followed.

It continued to rain and the rawhide stretched to accommodate the pony's nagging. Slowly, but too slowly, the cowboy gained on the horse. Mile after mile they slogged obstinately along. As the cook was hammering the supper call they pulled into the home ranch. The cowboy had the horse by the tail and was slowly pushing the saddle over his rump. In another mile, the boys always claim, he would have been riding.

Such tales were usually told frequently enough to put even the newest dude on guard. Still, every so often, an old-timer would tangle with the stuff and come up licking his wounds. One of many such was that denizen of the wide-open spaces for whom his misadventures earned the handle of "Gumbo Joe."

JOE WAS a grizzled veteran of the freight lines who, in his own words, "orter knowed better." He was still a bit groggy from a week in town when he got caught in a thundershower while rolling a load of hides across a gumbo flat. The gumbo was in a migrating mood and the mules were finding it increasingly tough going.

The wagon dipped into a shallow wash and threatened to bog down. Joe cracked his whip, swore and shouted. In unison the mules lunged. But the load was too much; the tugs gave way.

Hurriedly Joe manufactured tugs from rawhide and hooked up again. Mounting his mule, he jockeyed the team and much to his surprise the wagon was rolling again. All he had to do now was to hunch up against the rain and keep an eye on the wagon.

Each time he glanced back he became a bit more perplexed. Was he seeing things? The gap between the mules and the wagon seemed to be getting wider. Vague suspicions began to annoy him and he waited longer before looking back again. His fears were confirmed; the wagon was but a blur back there in the rain. The tugs, which he had made generous, were now ordinary size.

He could not again risk bogging down in the gumbo which was getting stickier all the time. His only hope was to keep on, for in a couple miles the gumbo would give way to the firm, rocky soil of the hills. Joe continued to cast apprehensive glances at the tugs which were now the size of a light rope. But they held. In fact, they were still holding at the top of the third hill.

Joe had no idea of where the wagon was, but he reckoned it ought to be out of the gumbo at least. So he stopped the panting mules, which promptly went to sleep against their collars.

Things were getting brighter in other respects too. The rain was over and the brisk west wind was whisking the clouds away. In a few minutes the hot summer sun was burning down as pitilessly as ever. The mules had to have a rest so there was nothing to do for the time

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being. Joe lay down in the shade of a bush and promptly went to sleep.

He awoke suddenly to a twinge of pain in his legs. He opened his eyes and stared in horror. The front wheel of the wagon had just crossed his legs and, although he tried, he could not pull them out of the way before the hind wheel pinned them down again.

As if in a trance, he watched the wagon roll on toward the mules. The tugs, having shrunk to their original size, ceased to exert a pull. The wagon came to a stop in its proper position without even waking the mules.

"You know," Joe would say in telling the customers in his Seattle saloon about it, "That wagon weighed tons and my legs orter bin broke sure. But, when I fixed the tugs I got my boots all covered with gumbo. Well, the sun was so hot it baked the mud on my boots so hard the wagon wheels hardly more than broke through!" Then he would come out from behind the bar and show them the scars.

THE freighters were one of the most important segments of the frontier society. They may have been slow but, like the mail, they usually went through. If they didn't—well, when the late fall trains were snowbound on the Snake River, Virginia City confiscated and rationed flour.

It was a rough job. The hours were long and the cooking generally scant and tedious. Pitching a tent was too much trouble after a long hard day so they rolled in beside the fire or under the wagon and slept the best they could.

A delay caused by breakdowns sometimes gave them a day for such chores as washing and mending, which were out of the question when the train was rolling.

If it was a mule team the freighter usually rode one of the mules, but the boys using oxen hoofed it all the way. At the top of the heap were the jerkline boys who with their single line controlled a team of a dozen or more horses or mules.

The freighters frequently named their animals after prominent men, especially if the man and animal had some characteristics, such as stubbornness, in common. One man, with a team of eight oxen, named one half after Union generals and the other half after their Confederate counterparts. Acquiring two more, he named one Lincoln and the other Jeff Davis. Every morning he yoked the animals with the two presidents in the lead and their respective generals strung out behind. "Now, boys," he would say, "I don't hold with this secession foolishness. You dern well all better pull together!"

They were slow, tediously slow, especially in comparison with the overland stage. Time and again the train would be passed by the stage, traveling at a wild gallop. The driver would wave and shout, but the freighters might not catch the point until they saw the arrows stuck in the back of the stage. Then the outfit would corral, if there was time, and take

the Indians off the stage's neck. If there wasn't time to corral they took them anyhow—the best they could.

The stage driver could be depended upon to send back help from the nearest station or army post. But too often help arrived to find the remains of the train still smoking.

That was just one of the hazards of overland freighting. There were other, frequently sudden and dramatic, ways of becoming an ex-freighter . . . Like Frenchy—

FRENCHY, as he was known up and down the line, operated one of the small independent outfits. Reaching his terminus, he unloaded and began searching for return cargo. The only thing available was five tons of black powder. He was reluctant to take the job in spite of premium rates, but no other freight would be available for two weeks. He couldn't wait that long and the powder did look safe enough, packed as it was in small metal canisters.

A few hours of fairly rapid travel over the level prairie accustomed him to the clang of the canisters behind him. Gradually he relaxed and forgot the powder as his thoughts turned to tomorrow. He wondered where the morning stage would overtake him. It was important, for it would be bringing his now motherless teen-age daughter who was coming to live with him.

The road dipped slightly as it began a series of switchbacks from the bluff to the river bottom. It would be interesting, he mused, to hear the stage driver swear if he overtook him here and had to follow all the way down behind a load of powder.

His thoughts were rudely jerked back to reality by the action of the mules. Strange—they seemed reluctant to hold. It puzzled him for countless times they had held heavier loads on the same grade. He shrugged and jerked the brake rope.

He felt the heavy brake blocks take hold but it did not quieten the team. Instead, the animals became more frantic. A gust of wind brought a familiar acrid smell to his nostrils and he turned to look back. A thin whiff of smoke was rising from the brake block.

Instantly he realized what had happened. A canister had broken, spilling powder on the wagon bed. From there it trickled to the brake block. Somehow it had ignited and now it was a fuse for the whole load!

In one jump Frenchy was off his mule and sliding down the bank. He regained his feet and plunged heedlessly through the brush down the hill.

Then he saw his mistake. Somehow the outfit had held the road on the first curve and now they were coming toward him, soon to pass directly below him. As abruptly as he could, he reversed directions and started back up the hill.

He couldn't take his eyes off the outfit. Closer and closer, louder and louder, the wild staccato of drumming hoofs. Ten wild-eyed mules, running in sheer panic, bearing down upon him with five

tons of burning powder. He fought frantically against the brush which seemed to hold him back.

The wagon hit a rock, lurched and righted with a crash. The trailer slewed, threatened to climb the bank, and straightened out again. Closer and closer! Now they were directly below him and going away again. But they couldn't possibly make the next curve at that speed. If he could just reach the road and lie down against the bank—

With a little help from the powder he did make the road. The stage, which did bring his daughter, overtook him right there.

ALONG the freight lines something of a seven-day wonder was little Jimmy Murray. In a profession of big, tough men Jimmy—well, he just didn't look the part. Standing on tiptoes and wearing a hat, he would almost reach the shoulder of the average driver. His weight was about what most women would like to reduce to. But of all the men who rolled the freight, Jimmy was the most admired and envied by his fellow workers.

He earned their respect with the whip alone. There were men who swore he could use it faster than Slade could pull a gun. Frequently he demonstrated his skill by extinguishing a candle flame without touching the candle. If that seemed too simple, he would line up marbles on a board and pick them off one by one without disturbing the others. That usually convinced even the diehards.

"Why, the little half-pint," the boys would say. "He can yank your front teeth, rip off an ear or gouge out an eye just for a teaser. If you still want trouble he can, just as well as not, cut your throat or break your neck with that whip. If you pull a gun—he'll rip it out of your hand when it clears leather, pal!"

Around the freighters' campfires the talk would sooner or later turn to Murray. If "Big Ed" was present he would puff his pipe until the others were done. Then he would begin:

"I recollect three, four years back when we was freighting for the army outa Ft. Benton. Somehow Jimmy's off lead mule got a nasty cut across the rump. Well, Jimmy, the kindhearted little cuss, sure hated to see the hoss flies a-eatin' off that cut the next day. So he reaches back and unlimbers that long whip and sits back to wait.

"Pretty soon along comes the Paul Bunyan of hoss flies. Jimmy waits until he lands on the cut and gets set a-eatin' his breakfast. Swish! The whip streaks out like a bolt of lightning.

"But Jimmy he don't knock the whole fly off—he's too mad for that. He reaches out and clips off the fly's left wing. That way it can't fly and just runs around in circles on the mule's rump.

"Jimmy watches his chance and picks off the other wing. Then, one by one, he yanks off its legs and finally he's done

(Continued on Page 33)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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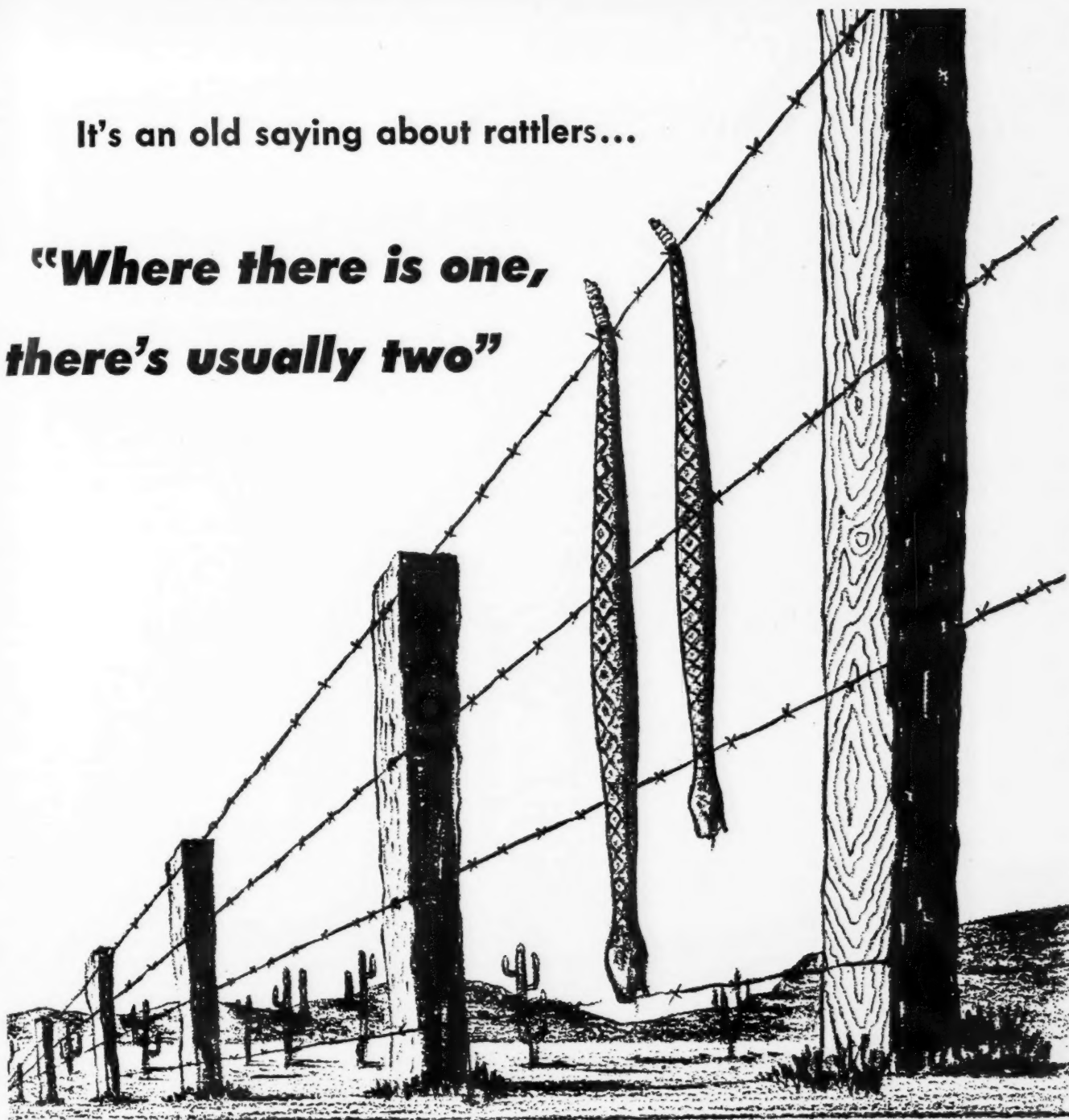
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ODUCER

It's an old saying about rattlers...

**"Where there is one,
there's usually two"**



and the same goes for blackleg and malignant edema

Because blackleg and malignant edema symptoms are virtually identical, it's often impossible except by careful laboratory tests to tell which killer threatens your herd. All too often *both* lie in the soil—ready to strike. Unless you are sure, it's unwise to vaccinate against one while neglecting the other.

YOU DON'T NEED TO BE HALF SURE!

Just one easy 5 cc. dose of famous Blacklegol® "S" gives you the double-barrelled

protection of long-time immunity against *both* blackleg and malignant edema.

And Blacklegol "S" is Alhydrox®-fortified. Alhydrox, a Cutter exclusive, holds the vaccine in the animal's tissues longer, releasing it slowly to build strong, durable immunities.

Let your Cutter Veterinary Distributor know your Blacklegol "S" needs NOW.

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Federal Rural Lands And How They Are Used

NEARLY a fourth of the total land area of continental United States is land held by or under the jurisdiction of the federal government. In 1950, agencies in the federal government administered 456 million acres out of the total area of 1.9 billion acres. Most of it, however, is low quality land, its use being quite limited.

Federal land consists largely of reservations and remnants of the original public domain. Approximately 408 million acres, or 90 per cent of the total, have never been in private ownership. Reservations of public domain for all purposes total 238 million acres, including about 56 million acres reserved or allotted for the benefit or use of American Indians. The other 170 million acres is vacant, unreserved and unappropriated land. It includes land that was passed over in the selection of homesteads, failed to attract buyers in the public, preemption and other land sales, and which was rejected by the states and railroads in their selection of in-lieu or indemnity tracts. In the main, it is the poorest land in the public domain. It has been withdrawn for classification and is now not available for private ownership, unless specific appraisal shows it is capable of supporting independent farm or ranch operations. Most of it is now administered in Taylor grazing districts.

In addition to the 408 million acres left over from the original public domain, there are 48 million acres that

Who Manages This Land?

Approximately 95 per cent of the federal land is administered by the Departments of Interior and of Agriculture. In 1950, Interior administered 264.4 million acres and Agriculture administered 168.4 million acres. The National Defense Department administered 21.4 million acres. The remainder was administered by other agencies, the largest holders being the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Interior's Bureau of Land Management administered 179.1 million acres, or 39.3 per cent of the total, and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture managed 160.6 million acres, or 35.2 per cent of the total. The Bureau of Indian Affairs of Interior had jurisdiction or guardianship over 57.3 million acres, or 12.6 per cent of the total.

The rural land holdings of the federal government include more than 3,000 administrative or special use areas. There are 244 national forests and related areas, 177 national parks and monuments, 58 Taylor grazing districts, around 250 wildlife areas, some 260 Indian reservations, 33 land utilization projects, and more than 1,500 military sites. The areas vary in size from an acre or less, for such uses as radio sites and historic monuments, to several million acres in some of the larger forests and parks.

Most of it in the West

In 1950, federal rural land holdings were reported in 1,796 of the 3,069 counties in the United States. There were federal holdings in every county in 11 states; and more than half of the land area in 183 counties, in 22 states, was in federal ownership.

Most of the federal land in 1950 was located in the arid, semi-arid and mountainous regions of the western states. The northeast, Lake, and Corn Belt states contained only 3.1 per cent of the total federal acreage. The Appalachian, Southeast and Delta states contained 4.3 per cent. The remaining 92.6 per cent was located in the 17 western states. The mountain states contained 67.8 per cent, the Pacific states 20.7 per cent, and the Plains states 4.1 per cent.

In the mountain states, more than half of the land area was in federal ownership. And in Nevada, which had the highest proportion in federal ownership, 84 per cent of the land area was federally owned.

The federal land included 187.8 million acres in forest and woodland areas, and 267.8 million acres in open-land areas. The forest and woodland acres consisted of 89 million acres of commercial forest, 12.4 million acres of forest in parks and other nonforest re-

serves, 75.6 million acres of other non-commercial woodland, and 10.8 million acres of barren and wasteland. The open-land areas consisted of 7.5 million acres of potential cropland, 248.4 million acres of grasses, herbs, shrubs and other open range, and 11.9 million acres of barren and wasteland. A total of 432.9 million acres was usable land. Including open grassland, and browse in forest and woodland area, 325 million acres of the federal land were capable of supplying forage for domestic livestock and wild game.

Many Different Uses

Most federal rural land is administered under the principle of multiple use. In the case of land in special use areas, primary consideration is necessarily given to the uses for which the land was reserved or acquired. Some primary uses preclude other uses.

FIRST OF THREE ARTICLES

The Census of Agriculture and the various statistical series of the United States Department of Agriculture regularly report on the nature and extent of the ownership and uses of land in farms, which is about 60 per cent of the land area of continental United States. No similar arrangement has yet been made for regular and systematic reporting on the 40 per cent not in farms. A large part of the land not in farms is in public ownership and much of it is used for agricultural purposes.

In order to provide a more complete picture of agricultural land use in 1950, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has made an inventory of the uses of rural land in federal and state ownership. This bureau also has assembled from numerous sources information concerning present and potential contributions of this public land to agricultural production. Results of the study were published in USDA Circular 909, "Federal and State Rural Lands, 1950."

The accompanying article gives some of the findings on the extent and purposes of federal land ownership, and major uses now being made of the federal lands. Present and potential uses of federal land for farming and ranching will be discussed in an early issue. A third article will report on the state-owned land.

Generally however, multiple uses are permissible. Even the national park areas—which must be preserved in their natural state—provide recreational areas, watershed protection, and limited grazing for wild game and domestic livestock. Forest and woodland areas are used for recreational, wildlife, and watershed purposes, in addition to timber production; and they may also provide grazing for livestock. Big-game and wildlife areas cannot be opened to unrestricted grazing, but at times they can be used for seasonal grazing by livestock. This is in addition to incidental forestry, recreational, watershed and other uses.

Except for areas set aside for intensive recreational, military, institutional and other purposes, most federal land is devoted to two or more simultaneous uses. Only the primary uses are shown in the above table.

These primary uses tell only a part of the story. Under multiple-use management, provisions were made for recreational uses of more than 20 million acres in forests, reservoir and water-supply areas, and fish and game reserves. Around 128 million acres in forest, parks, water-supply and other

Primary Uses, Federal Rural Land Continental United States, 1949

	(1,000 Acres)
Special Public Uses:	
Park and recreational.....	25,390
Wildlife	4,187
Military	18,975
Reservoir and water supply.....	11,502
Miscellaneous other	961
Total	61,015
Timber Production	138,330
Farming	3,425
Grazing	230,185
Barren and Wasteland	22,680
Total Federal Land.....	455,635

have been acquired by the government for special public use, or to prevent uses detrimental to public welfare. Extensive areas have been acquired for military and flood control purposes, and to establish national forests, parks, wildlife refuges, and other special use areas. A part of this acreage has been bought in some areas to block in administrative units of reserved public domain, chiefly as a way of preventing conflicting or detrimental uses. Nearly a fourth of the acquired land was bought during the "dust-bowl" and "depression" period in connection with the submarginal-land retirement program.

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Why take the risk of disastrous losses from diseases that can be *prevented*? Act *early*...vaccinate all stock...the right way at the right time! It costs so little...saves so much! Lederle's dual- and triple-purpose bacterins are time-proved. Using them requires minimum effort and time...and provides animals with maximum protection against profit-destroying diseases.

For prevention of blackleg, malignant edema, and shipping fever (hemorrhagic septicemia): **CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS PASTEUR-ELLA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) TRI-BAC* Lederle.**

For prevention of blackleg and shipping fever (hemorrhagic septicemia): **BLACKLEG-HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) B.H.* BACTERIN Lederle.**

For the prevention of uncomplicated blackleg: **BLACKLEG BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) Lederle.**

For immunization of cattle against anthrax: **ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE No. 3 CARBOZOO* Lederle.**

For prevention of shipping fever (hemorrhagic septicemia): **HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) Lederle.**

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Lederle's biologicals are world-famous for high quality and effectiveness.

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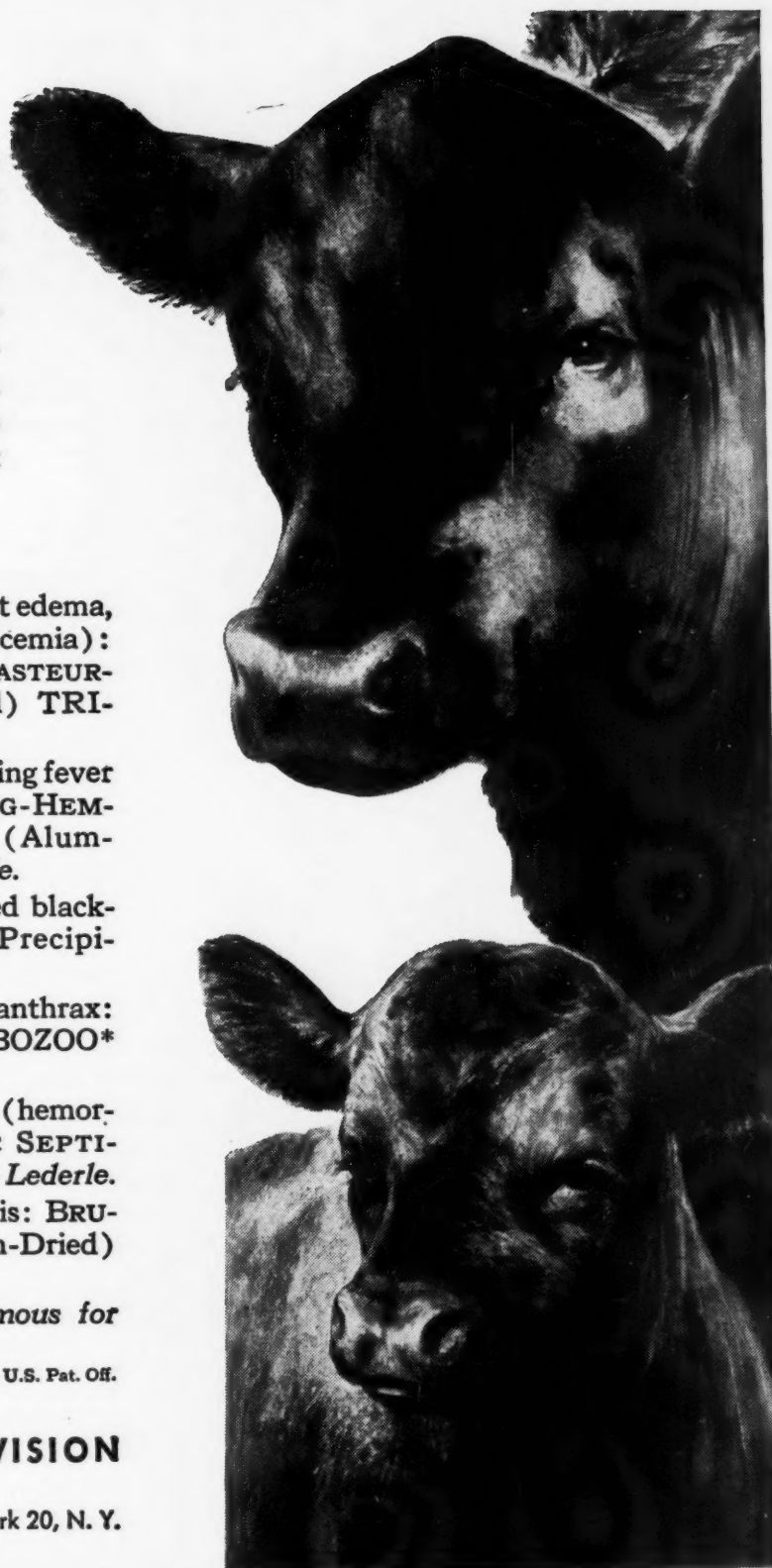
Animal Industry Section

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and VACCINES

reserves are under secondary wildlife management. Special attention is given to watershed protection in the management of more than 240 million acres of the federal land.

Nearly 234 million acres of the federal rural land in continental United States was primarily used for farming and grazing in 1949. Grazing was a supplementary use for an additional 75 million acres. Less than 5 per cent of the suitable land was withheld from farming and grazing because of higher priority uses.—By Robert D. Davidson, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the Agricultural Situation.

RESEARCH ON MANY FRONTS

In 1946 a number of committees were established under the Research and Marketing Act to advise the secretary of agriculture on research and marketing work. Some of these committees have been meeting recently in Washington to make recommendations.

The feed research advisory committee recommended that more work be done on causes of bloat and that attention be given the causes and control of grass tetany. It also called for more information on the relationships between soil fertility, plant and animal nutrition, on the nutritive value of forages and the efficiency of storing grass silage above ground and in half trenches.

The transportation committee recommended study in livestock losses in transit, on the effect of current and proposed transportation legislation, and on the distribution and cost of marketing.

A long list of questions which need further answers was brought forth by the agricultural research policy committee, dealing with fertility of the soil, increasing range and water resources, efficient work methods, basic principles of life and growth, nutrition of plants, animals and humans, increased yields, diseases and insects, capital, utilization of farm products, spoilage of farm products, processing and marketing costs, providing market information and how to reduce the lag-time between findings of research and their widespread use.

The Market Picture

SOME STRENGTH crept into the fat cattle market after mid-March as producers reduced liquidation considerably. However, beef markets remained glutted with the record slaughter of recent weeks and no immediate recovery in the dressed trade developed, although the undertone to the beef trade showed some signs of improving. Despite the fact that a large supply of beef has moved from the current crop of feed cattle, it is still questionable whether the peak volume of marketings has passed. The very fact that we have been able to move increased beef supplies, which, in some areas, have been running as much as 40 per cent or more above a year ago, reflects a broad consumer demand, even in the face of the Lenten season. Past records show that fat cattle prices generally reach their peak around August or September, and generally decline until about April, and then rise again about June.

More Fed Cattle Marketed

Although some 16 per cent more cattle were reported on feed Jan. 1 this year, marketing intentions at that time were that a larger percentage would be marketed by April 1 than last year. The BAE survey of cattle on feed Apr. 1 to be released around mid-April will reflect whether these intentions were carried out. On the basis of recent volume of marketings, it is reasonable to assume that such is the case.

If the long-term trend is followed this year, it is not unlikely that a stabilized market is not far away for the next few months. In fact, based upon the rate of replacement of feeder cattle into feedlots since January this year, the supply of fat cattle for late summer marketings may be cut considerably below a year ago. In-shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt states during February 1953 was almost slashed in

half, compared with a year ago.

Apparently the lopsided feeding ratio has not only caused severe financial losses, but has discouraged many feeders from refilling their empty lots. The old rule of making cattle feeding pay out on the basis of gain alone no longer applies. Many operators now state that a \$5 per hundred spread between original cost and selling price is necessary, based on the present levels of fat cattle and the relatively high cost of corn.

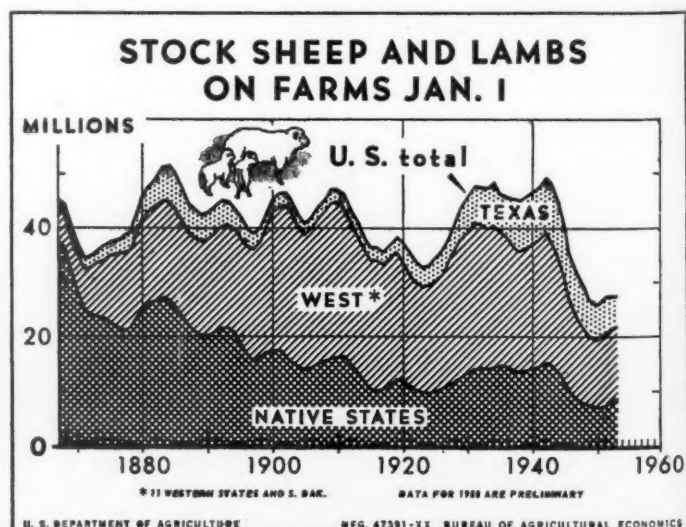
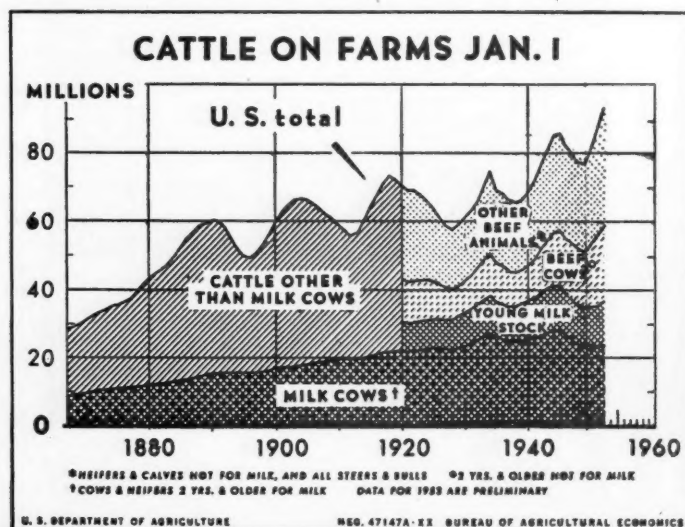
One of Three Ways To Go

Such a condition must eventually adjust itself by one of three ways: (1) the price of corn must come down; (2) the price of fat cattle must go up; or (3) the price of stock cattle must be lowered. In the latter case, this means that fat cattle now selling in a spread of \$20 to \$23 should be bought as feeder cattle around \$15 to \$18 per hundred. Since the price of corn is pegged until mid-1954, there is little prospect of that adjustment. Another factor in the over-all supply of beef is the apparent trend toward reducing numbers of range cattle. If this trend develops, prospects are for a larger slaughter of breeding cows to increase the beef supply this year. With current prospects for range feed conditions rather poor over much of the Great Plains area, there is much uncertainty how extensive this liquidation might be.

Cold storage holdings of beef as of the end of February 1953 were down slightly from from January, frozen beef totaling 240,000,000 pounds, but were 60 per cent above the five-year average. Frozen pork, at 401,000,000 pounds, was slightly above January but 25 per cent under a year ago. The 21,000,000 pounds of frozen lamb and mutton was better than 50 per cent over a year ago.

With current comparatively low fat cattle prices, the opening of the Canadian border to in-shipments into the United States had little effect. In fact, several loads of fat cattle at the low time were shipped to Canada from the Chicago market.

The unusual condition of cattle, hogs and lambs selling in a close price bracket



Apparent in this chart is the so-called cattle cycle starting in 1880. It didn't operate on milk cows 'til the 30's.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

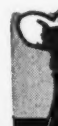
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continued. In fact, at some markets the average cost of all hogs and lambs averaged higher on some days than the average cost of steers.

Apparently summer pasture in some areas will be easier to lease than last year. In the southern plains area, particularly around the Flint Hills, pasture is being offered around one-half the price of a year ago, when most of the areas was under lease early at prices ranging from \$30 up per head.

Price Round-Up

Fat cattle prices fluctuated up and down, sensitive to volume of receipts, breaking on a week (Mar. 22) of heavy supplies, and following with lighter receipts and some recovery. In general, the trend has been toward a stabilized market in the lower grades, commercial and good, with a steady to lower trend in choice to prime grades, particularly prime, thus further narrowing the price spread. Top choice to prime steers and heifers were off as much as \$1 to \$2, most choice grades sold steady to \$1 lower, while commercial to good grades showed little change. Cows as well as bulls sold weak to \$1 lower. Lightweight yearling stock cattle sold about steady, but some fleshy feeder steers 800 pounds up sold \$1 lower. Butcher hogs sold steady to instances 50 cents to \$1 higher, Fat lambs held steady but had instances of \$.50-\$1 gains after mid-March.

Washington Report

What's been going on in Washington and what is being done about it for the cattle industry is well summarized in the report of Radford Hall, assistant secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, on the activities of the association's legislative committee from which we reprint the following:

STOCKMEN'S GRAZING COMMITTEE—The "Uniform Land Tenancy Act" to revive public land laws "in order to provide for orderly use, improvement and development of the federal land and to stabilize the livestock industry depending upon the federal range" was introduced in the House by Congressman Wesley D'Ewart of Montana and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It is numbered H.R. 4023. Hearing dates have not yet been set.

Previous to introduction, the strategy committee of the Stockmen's Grazing Committee had conferences with Secretary of Agriculture Benson, Secretary of Interior McKay, Assistant Agriculture Secretary Coke, Forest Service officials, Assistant Interior Secretary Orme Lewis and others.

PRICE SUPPORTS — Several congressmen requested and introduced legislation for some form of support or subsidies for beef. American National poli-

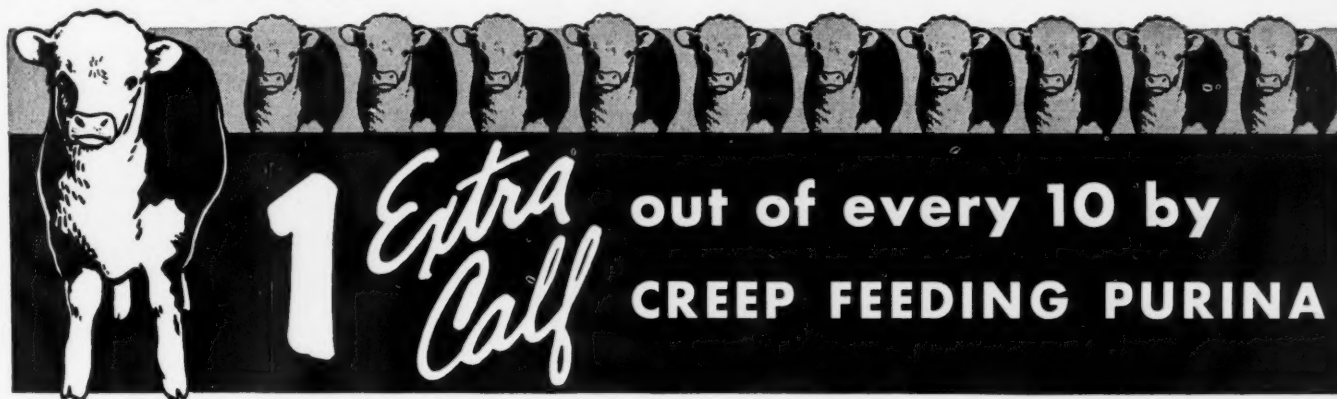
cy, however, has consistently opposed government interference, subsidy or artificial support and local and state affiliates have been almost universally favorable to this attitude.

The committee had several conferences with Secretary Benson and members of his staff at which all phases of the present market situation were thoroughly explored.

A conference on finances was called by Secretary Benson on Mar. 4. Principle conclusions were that "existing credit facilities are adequate to take care of any foreseeable needs of the legitimate livestock producer," and "that feeder cattle are still considered the best kind of collateral."

On Mar. 11, Secretary Benson called a conference of cattle and beef industry representatives. Recommendations and expressions were: (1) that Congress permit the price and wage control law to expire Apr. 30 and reject standby and freeze order legislation; (2) that falling prices have pinched producers and feeders for more than a year; (3) commended President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Benson for their prompt action in removing price controls and compulsory grading regulations; (4) termed government subsidies and supports as temporary relief which would only complicate problems and delay a sound operating program for the industry; (5) urged all segments of the industry to unite in a marketing pro-

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gram to provide maximum service to consumers at reduced cost; (6) recommended increased contributions to the National Live Stock and Meat Board; (7) recommended that the support program be re-examined and more flexibility brought into it, as rigid high supports, especially on feedstuffs, aggravate the price problem; (8) recommended stepped-up Department of Agriculture promotion by press, radio and television, stressing low price and plentifulness of beef; (9) favored increase if possible in purchases by the armed forces and use of beef in school lunch program; asked the secretary to check into the import and export problem.

Other recommendations called for continued research to expand the use of tal-low; consideration of the purchase of beef for feeding the South Korean army, and a study by the Department of Agriculture of possibilities of extending credit through existing agencies in case of extreme emergencies.

QUOTAS—President Eisenhower announced the reimposition on Apr. 1 of the quotas on live stock at reduced tariff rates. Beef quotas, in suspension since 1947, provide that imports in excess of 200,000 head of cattle weighing under 200 pounds each should be at the rate of 2.5 cents per pound rather than 1.5 cents, and cattle in excess of 400,000 head weighing over 700 pounds and not for dairy purposes should pay the same increased rate. Cattle weighing 200 to 699 pounds pay 2.5 cents per pound irrespective of numbers imported.

STAND-BY CONTROLS AND FREEZE ORDER—Two bills, S.753 and S.1081, are under consideration by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The stand-by control bill (S.753) provides for a skeleton staff of administrators and enforcers and attempts to outline in considerable detail the control procedures and regulations. It would prohibit livestock slaughter quotas but provides for compulsory grading. The 90-day freeze order (S.1081) proposal is much simpler and provides only for a national advisory council with whom the President shall consult before imposing an interim freeze of not more than 90 days on wages, prices and rent pending further action by Congress. Neither bill requires a declaration of war to become effective.

In spite of almost universal objection by all industry there seems to be a reluctance on the Senate side of the capitol to cut the issue clean and come out strongly for or against controls. Senator Capehart, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee and author of the bills, contends that the nation should be economically as well as militarily prepared against the possibility of all-out war.

Testimony of American National Vice-President Jay Taylor, who appeared for the association on Mar. 10, was well received by the Senate committee. While Mr. Taylor was in the witness chair, Senator Capehart admitted that beef was probably the most difficult of all

commodities to place under satisfactory and effective price control and that it was questionable how successful controls on meat could be even under all-out war conditions.

In the House the opinions of the members generally are more definite and most members contacted expressed the opinion that controls were not needed.

President Eisenhower is reported to be opposed to standby controls but willing to sign a bill for a standby freeze order sent to him by Congress.

H.R. 1972—In the hearing on the bill to allocate 10 per cent of Forest Service receipts to facilitate public use of the Forest areas and improve and maintain wildlife habitats, Radford Hall testified for American National. He opposed the principle of continuing recurrent appropriation unrelated to current needs and not subject to budgetary review. Representatives of the American Forestry Association, the National Wool Growers' Association and the National Lumberman's Association concurred in statements expressing similar views.

RECIPROCAL TRADE—A determined debate is shaping up between the advocates and opponents regarding the future of these tariff cutting agreements. About all we can hope to do this year is to retain the protection afforded by the "peril point" and "escape" clauses which have been a part of the trade agreements legislation for some time.

BUY AMERICAN—A clause in the military appropriation bill prohibits the purchase of foreign beef for troop consumption except under emergency conditions. Except for a short period in 1951 these conditions have not been deemed to exist and all beef consumed by the Army has been obtained in the United States. Small quantities of foreign beef have been purchased and re-sold to military personnel through commissaries overseas. No opposition is apparent.

BEEF PROMOTION—As consumption is, in the final analysis, the only sound remedy for the present situation, considerable effort has been expended to encourage the advertising of beef by chain stores and independents, and leaders of hotel and restaurant associations have been asked to inform their memberships of the bargains in beef now available. The response has been good and through this cooperation consumption is undoubtedly being stimulated.

Members of the legislative committee are Jay Taylor (chairman), Texas; Norman Barlow, Wyoming; Louie Horrell, Arizona; Robert Lister, Oregon, and Cushman Radebaugh, Florida. They were accompanied by President Sam Hyatt, Wyoming, and A. D. Brownfield, New Mexico, and other members of the association. Secretary F. E. Mollin went to Washington early in February, but a slight cold he had picked up at the Mississippi cattlemen's convention was followed by a well developed case of the flu which confined him to his room and bed and eventually forced his return to Denver. Because of that it was necessary I replace him in Washington.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Taylor Testifies Against Stand-bys

(The following statement was made Mar. 10 by Jay Taylor, first vice-president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee concerning stand-by controls.)

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION is a voluntary organization of cattlemen grouped together for their common interests. It is made up of individual members and association members. State cattlemen's associations in 22 states are members, as are 115 local or regional associations and several thousands of individual cattlemen.

These cattlemen as represented by delegates and other members at the past two annual conventions of the association adopted the following resolutions:

At Fort Worth, Tex., in January, 1952:

WHEREAS, Consumers have spent over the years approximately 6 per cent of their income for meat and today are using no more than that much of their earnings for the purchase of meat; and

WHEREAS, The OPS has attempted to upset this historical relationship by imposing controls on marketing and selling of meat and livestock products, particularly singling out the cattle industry for price rollbacks and making little similar attempt to control wages; and

WHEREAS, Such controls on beef have not benefited the consumer but instead have only interfered with the orderly production and marketing of the products, as controls did under OPA, when lowered production, black marketing and widespread disrespect for an unworkable law forced abandonment of controls; and

WHEREAS, the cattle industry is in prime condition to furnish, if not hampered by controls, more meat to the consumer than ever before in its history and today carries record inventories of beef animals; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That, in the interest of the consuming public and the livestock and meat industry, the American National Cattlemen's Association express unalterable opposition to the continuation of the unworkable price controls on meat.

And at Kansas City Jan. 7, 1953:

WHEREAS, Returns to beef producers for their product have declined as much as 40 per cent during the past year; and

WHEREAS, Reduction of beef prices to the housewife is being delayed by continuance of price controls; and

WHEREAS, These regulations are hindering the free marketing of cattle and beef and causing unnecessary expenses; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the immediate removal of all such controls and restrictions, with a return to the system of voluntary grading and free marketing.

Our member associations have likewise expressed opposition to price controls and stand-by laws at their meetings.

For much of the recent period of controls, beef prices were below ceiling levels and for the past six months prices of beef cattle have declined so far as to mean continuing catastrophic losses to thousands of cattlemen.

At the moment the feeders are taking the brunt of this loss although range cattle held heavy declines in prices last fall.

During this period of sharp decline, cattle and beef prices have been far below the ceiling and compliance prices.

That is one of the reasons it is incredible that Congress is concerning it-

self now with a law for stand-by or freeze-order controls on beef prices, when what is most needed in the industry today is stabilization. However, the cattle industry is not here asking for government support prices or subsidies of any kind; instead, we are asking only the right to operate our business in a free economy.

We call your attention to the fact that our industry is almost the only one that has never sought artificial government support or subsidies.

The cattle population today is at its peak, with 93,696,000 cattle in the country. Beef cows, which make up the producing plant, are at a record high level, numbering 22,506,000. These figures insure an adequate and increasing supply of beef for the next several years at the very least. There is no danger of shortages of beef in the foreseeable future.

The cattle and beef industry has in its various experiences with government price controls found that they inevitably lead to black marketing. During World War II, under price controls, slaughtering was so largely routed through black markets that the public suffered from shortages of beef as well as of the pharmaceuticals which are among the valuable by-products of the legitimate processor. General disregard for law was rampant. The controls had to be taken off to correct this situation. Actually, during this period meat became even more costly to the customer as it became scarcer in the normal channels of supply.

It is our contention that during the

recent controls the cost of meat was kept high at retail through regulations which prevented the retailer and processor from selling meat to the best advantage of the consumer as well as the retailer and processor.

The beef industry, with its intricate and sensitive system of marketing, does not lend itself to control. Its system of marketing is highly complex and sensitive both with respect to the marketing of live animals and the selling of the meat product. There is a great variety of grades, types and quality and it is entirely possible for cattle to sell at practically every 5-cent notch between the bottom and top of any given day when central markets are supplied. The industry has never been able to function efficiently except under a free market where the millions of individuals concerned can buy and sell to their mutual advantage.

As a consequence, the Office of Price Stabilization found it necessary, in order to enforce compliance prices on the processor, to impose compulsory grading of beef. This artificial control, which took away the elasticity that is so necessary in marketing beef, had a strong bearing on the recent decline in the cattle and beef market.

The federal grading system, which works very well on a voluntary basis, is not comprehensive enough to embrace the multitudinous grades and types reflected in the live animal selling price.

As a result of compulsory grading, the price established for each grade pretty much covered the whole range from the top to the bottom. Under a

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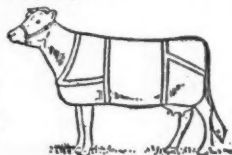
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voluntary grading system as is now in effect, the packers are free to sell and to grade such portions as the demand calls for, remaining free to sell to stores which do not demand federal grading on a negotiated sale basis.

The committee, of course, realizes that cattle production is a relatively long-time operation. From birth, there are two to three years before the beef gets to the consumer. Stockmen are hampered when they cannot make plans because there is hanging over them a law that may be clamped down at any time to set a price or make confusing rules.

As for the men who feed the cattle, which is usually a different operation from raising the cattle on the range, they will be reluctant to buy cattle for a long feed if stand-by controls are hanging over their heads.

At the moment, with the feeders taking tremendous losses, the most serious problem confronting the industry is how to insure an adequate outlet for the increased number of feeder cattle that will come from the ranges this fall.

Hall Testifies at Forest Funds Hearing

(The following is a statement of Radford Hall, assistant secretary, the American National Cattlemen's Association, before the House Agriculture Committee with reference to H. R. 1972, Mar. 12.)

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION is a non-political, non-partisan organization of beef cattle producers and feeders in which are affiliated 22 state cattlemen's organizations, 115 local county and regional associations, and several thousand individual cattlemen doing business in more than 30 states.

At the most recent convention, in Kansas City, Mo., on Jan. 7 of this year, the following resolution pertinent to the proposed legislation under consideration was unanimously approved (This was Resolution No. 9; subject, Forest Service funds.):

WHEREAS, This organization in the past has opposed the setting aside of Forest Service funds on a percentage-of-income basis, and has expressed its belief that all moneys spent by government agencies should be only upon appropriation by the Congress; and

WHEREAS, We believe that this policy is essential to good government and sound economy; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we oppose the setting aside of any forest reserve funds except by congressional appropriation.

I, therefore, desire to register the opposition of the American National Cattlemen's Association to H.R. 1972, not because we are opposed to proper maintenance and improvement of the recreational facilities of the national forest areas, but as a matter of principle on good financial and legislative procedures.

We sincerely believe that Congress should retain control over all moneys to be spent by governmental agencies in order that they may be properly allocated as needed rather than made available on a percentage basis which might or might not cause the money to be

Actually we consider the threat of controls—the stand-by controls—as even worse than the controls themselves. No one would know what to plan for.

Finally, may we say that the industry is doing all it can to produce needed beef for the country. It does not want government support prices, but on the other hand, it feels that of all times this is not the time to consider permanent stand-by controls with their discouraging influence on the industry.

It would be an entirely new experience for the United States even to consider permanent control legislation. There is a genuine feeling of relief all over the country that controls have been abandoned and that we are getting back to the free economy which made our nation great.

May we point out that the longer we keep controls the harder it is to get rid of them. . . . Not because they have been successful but because of the bureaucratic tendency to feed upon itself and continue such controls indefinitely as long as people will stand for them.

available so that it could be used for the greatest benefit of the forest areas. This could easily result in an inefficient or wasteful use of the money.

In this regard we would like to call attention to the fact that another bill, H.R. 3168, now before this committee, would make available 12½ per cent of all forest revenues to a maximum of \$7,500,000 as compared to the 10 per cent up to \$5,500,000 provided in H.R. 1972. Gentlemen, I submit to you—which is the amount and the percentage that is needed for the job to be done? If it is not agreed this year as to what the proper percentage should be, how can anyone know what the proper percentage will be in the years to come?

Furthermore, recreational use is a public use of the forest areas, while the income from the forests is almost entirely derived from the fees and charges assessed against individual users of the forests. We, therefore, cannot see the logic of taking a percentage of the income from one source to care for an expense which is related only because both operate in the same area. Rather, we believe it to be more consistent to cover the income into the Treasury and then as a separate item appropriate sufficient funds properly to care for the needs of the public use requirements.

With respect to this particular piece of legislation, we note there is no provision requiring the expenditure of these funds within the region or forest where they originate, so that money derived from one forest could be spent improving a forest far removed from the source of revenue.

In summary, we urge that the Congress retain its control over governmental expenditures by rejecting H.R. 1972 and appropriating funds as, in the opinion of Congress, shown to be needed.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Texans Laud Secretary Benson

ALL OFFICERS OF the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association were elected in 76th annual convention at Houston on Mar. 18. Included are T. L. Roach of Amarillo, president; J. M. Crews, Childress, and R. J. Kleberg, Jr., Kingsville, vice-presidents; M. A. Fuller, Fort Worth, treasurer; Henry Bell, Fort Worth, secretary and general manager. Assistant secretaries are E. Duke and C. E. Hodges; Joe G. Montague is the attorney and Charles Stewart the traffic attorney.

In 1954 the association will convene at San Antonio. A Texas resolution congratulated the President for removing livestock controls, while another commended Secretary of Agriculture Benson upon his conduct since taking office. The cattle raisers expressed strong opposition to any types of price supports, subsidies and production controls for the industry, and asked that BHC be given official recognition as a substance for use in dipping cattle. It was also requested that the law governing Mexican labor be transferred to the USDA from the Labor Department. A further resolution disapproved adoption of any stand-by control measures.

Convention speakers included Stephen H. Hart, Denver tax attorney, in a talk covering income tax matters; A. R. Ring, of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, describing new ways with meat; Charles Stewart of Fort Worth, the organization's traffic attorney, reporting on activities of the past year.

Congressman Clifford Hope of Kansas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, told the Texans he did not know how any practicable price support program could be used for beef cattle even if the producers were to want one. He cited the unhappy experiences with other commodities, such as potatoes, eggs and butter, in this respect. The representative believes recent recommendations made by the livestock advisory committee, of which Association President Roach is a member, will aid greatly in solving industry problems; the plan calls for credit assistance to sled cattlemen over critical market periods, increased army purchases, tightening of imports, etc. He pointed to the constantly growing population of the country as requiring increasing cattle production.

V. S. Peterson of the Dupont Company likened, as basic, the stockmen's products to his own chemical firm's industry.

The Texan's resolution congratulated President Eisenhower for removing price controls and compulsory grading regulations and commended Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson for his high type of Americanism.

Other resolutions voiced "opposition to any form of price supports, subsidies and production controls . . . and demand

for nothing more of our government than the opportunity to operate with freedom and fairness"; urged revision in "those tariffs and trade agreements that affect our industry as to bring

about fairness for our industry."

The stockmen recommended that BHC (benzine hectochloride) be officially recognized as a proper substance for dipping cattle; favored a law on the exer-



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ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL



This picture, taken recently in Washington, D. C., during a meeting of the National Advisory Board Council, shows, seated counter-clockwise (starting with Chairman Brownfield at head of table):

A. D. Brownfield, Chairman, New Mexico; Marion Clawson, Director, BLM, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Jones, executive secretary, National Woolgrowers; Board Members Vard H. Heaton, Arizona; A. R. Babcock, Idaho; A. R. Teater, Oregon; Dan J. Cavanaugh, Idaho; John Hay, Jr., Wyoming; Sam C. Hyatt, Wyoming; Kelso Musser, Colorado; Dan H. Hughes, Colorado; Daniel B. Clark, Nevada; Fred Strosnider, Nevada; Floyd W. Lee, New Mexico; Brunel Christensen, California; Henry Evans, California; W. L. Ellsworth, Arizona; McKinley Morrill, Utah; B. H. Stringham, Utah; Frank O'Connell, Mon-

tana; W. F. Garrison, Montana; Ed Piersen, BLM, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Gerald M. Kerr, BLM, Washington, D. C.;

Standing (l. to r.): William Zimmerman, Jr., BLM, Washington, D. C.; E. R. Smith, BLM, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. D. Melchen, BLM, Billings, Mont.; Kelso P. Newman, BLM, Salt Lake City, Utah; Riley Pierson, BLM, Washington, D. C.; Luther T. Hoffman, BLM, San Francisco, Calif.; Chesley P. Seely, BLM, Portland, Ore.; Roscoe Bell, BLM, Portland, Ore.; R. E. Morgan, BLM, Billings, Mont.; Emil Gianni, BLM, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mollin, executive secretary, American National; W. J. Endersbee, Div. of Land Utilization, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Penny, BLM, Washington, D. C.; Walter H. Horning, BLM, Washington, D. C.; E. R. Greenslet, BLM, Reno, Nev.; Leroy Moore, Stockman, Wyo.

cise of right of eminent domain by public utilities to provide for present damages as well as reasonable annual rent for the land condemned; favored administration of the law affecting entry of Mexican nationals by the Department of Agriculture instead of the Department of Labor; opposed stand-by control legislation, and favored additional funds for the state's livestock sanitary commission.

Oklahomans Urge New Loan System

THE OKLAHOMA Cattlemen's Association met Mar. 7 at Oklahoma City under chairmanship of President Wayne Rowe of Lawton. An action of the meeting was adoption of a resolution which pointed to the drouth and "sudden, unwarranted fall in prices" as cause for distress to many cattlemen; the Oklahoma group recommended to the secretaries of agriculture and the treasury that production credit expansion and use of a credit system of re-discount through the Federal Reserve System be instituted so local banks might be relieved of what they, under present regulations, consider dangerous loans; whereby such deserving stockmen may carry on their activities without being required to increase their collateral as a result of falling livestock prices, thus enhancing the need for orderly marketing and at the same time meeting the one and only need requested by livestock men today."

Phillip Ferguson, prominent member of the association, submitted a statement setting forth the above resolution; one of the points made in it urging that cattle loans be made at small margins for periods of time necessary to complete a feeding operation brought out that the cattlemen "have no desire for the creation of a disaster banking setup such as the Regional Agriculture Credit Corporation. . ." It was felt that a statement of confidence in the value of livestock as evidenced by such action would stabilize the cattle industry.

'Look to Selves,' Counsels Arizona

THE 49TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association brought a large attendance to Bisbee, for a thorough discussion of the stockmen's problems and ways of coping with them. There was general agreement that solutions would have to be found within the industry; for one thing, a revamping of ranch operations was recommended to cut expenses—for another, promotion of beef consumption, to clear inventories.

Re-elected for their second term in office were Ralph Cowan, of McNeal, president; Ross Purner, Seligman, first vice-president; Jim Finley, Willcox, second vice-president; Robert E. Perkins, Prescott, treasurer. Mrs. J. M. Keith continues as the secretary.

In his address before the convention,

the president emphasized the need for the cattleman to get his house in order. He was followed on the platform by Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin, of the American National Cattlemen's Association, Denver, who called drouth the greatest single contributing cause in the fall of cattle prices. With no place other than feedlots to take the animals, there were 16 per cent more of them on feed than last year. He described compulsory grading as another factor in depressing the market. He also placed some of the blame on the stockmen themselves, for marketing of few cows and heifers, which caused an excessive build-up of numbers to the present 93,000,000-head mark. Mr. Mollin says the industry will probably show increased slaughter now.

Ed Heringa, president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, another speaker, predicted continued demand for cattle and breeding stock, though at reduced prices due to high inventories, as a result of continued high consumer income and increasing population.

J. Elmer Brock, of Kaycee, Wyo., a former president of the American National and of the Wyoming Stock Growers, now head of his state's National Resources Board, spoke of the activities of that group in watching for further government encroachment on state lands, and in working toward greatest state utilization of public lands.

Other speakers heard by the cattle growers included Prof. E. B. Stanley, animal husbandry head at the University of Arizona; Walter R. Bimson, Phoenix

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

banker and president of the state university's board of regents; Dr. Bill Pistor, animal pathologist at the university; Lee Hover, president of the Arizona Game Protective Association. Charles Pickrell, Extension Service director, showed a set of colored pictures covering a South African trip.

In resolutions, the Arizonans stated their opposition to support prices and stand-by cattle controls, to further acquisition of lands by the federal government, while urging orderly use and development of public lands, and to set aside funds for the Forest Service. They called for economy in the federal government and abolishment of soil conservation and PMA payments, for a continuation of the "Buy American" provision in military purchases; for additional funds for the Meat Board; that government agencies use funds available to experiment on eradicating cedar and deep-rooted plants encroaching on federal grazing lands, and requested the livestock sanitary board to hire two roving inspectors to combat rustling activities.

The 50th anniversary meeting of the association is to be held next year at Tucson, scene of the first one in 1904.

Livestock Outlook Big Kansas Topic

WHEN SOME 750 MEMBERS OF the Kansas Livestock Association gathered at Wichita, in mid-March, for their 40th annual convention, they gave consideration to such problems as taxes, feeding, promotion and the general livestock outlook; elected a new slate of officers, and voiced a strong endorsement of Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson.

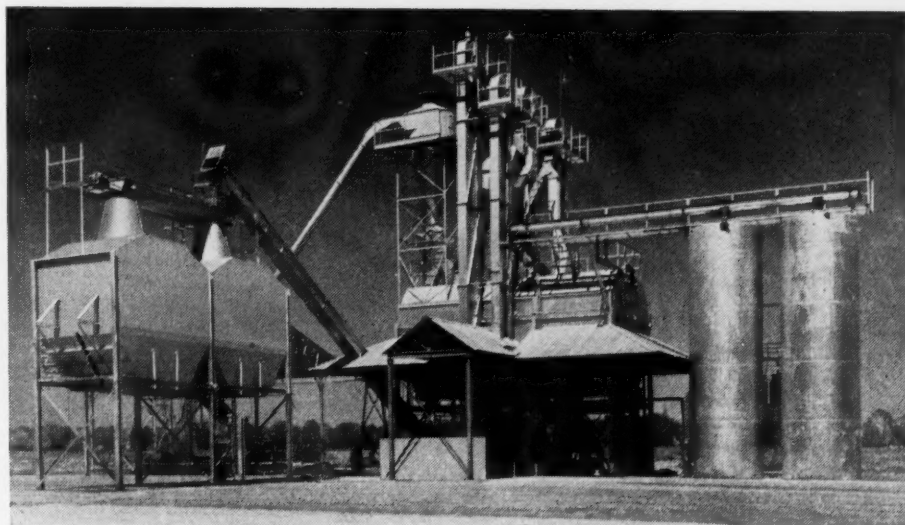
Chosen to head up the organization for the coming year: Earl Kielhorn, Cambridge, president succeeding C. E. Waugh of Sharon Springs; J. W. Birney, Bucklin, vice-president. A. G. Pickett, hospitalized at Topeka with a sudden illness just before the meeting began, was re-elected secretary.

Serious reverses of the past year did not deter the Kansas stockmen from reiterating their belief in the traditional freedom of Americans to work out their own problems.

Among the speakers were State Senator Don Collins of Colorado, who spoke of some current ad valorem tax problems; Carl Wheeler, president of the Wichita Livestock Exchange; Dr. Geo. Montgomery and Dr. Rufus Cox of Kansas State College; Tom Glaze of Swift & Company, and Ralph W. Carney, vice-president of the Coleman Company, Wichita, who addressed the annual banquet assembly. A discussion of Kansas livestock tax problems was conducted by Chairman O. W. Lynam of Burdett, a past president of the association.

Aled P. Davies of Chicago, director of the American Meat Institute, talked

April, 1953



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DAYTON, WYOMING

Kansas Livestock Association officers for 1953 include J. W. Birney of Bucklin, vice-president, and C. Earl Kielhorn of Cambridge, president. Their election took place at the mid-March convention of the state organization.



to the convened stock growers on the subject of freedom in livestock agriculture. He stressed that "realization of what makes meat prices, what the meat industry is, what we contribute to America, is essential to public understanding of our mutual problems." In referring to the increase in the beef cattle population, Mr. Davies said, "It is reasonable to presume that this cattle increase (of 42 per cent) would have been marketed in an orderly fashion without this price slump had our markets remained as free as our production lines. This is a reasonable assumption to make since consumer incomes were and are today, at levels to support the cattle population you folks built to meet the demand. But the market was not a free one . . ."

Mr. Davies touched on the discouraging effect upon cattle marketings brought about by price control and compulsory grading provisions of the OPS. He was optimistic about the beginning of a free market with controls eliminated, pointing out that though cattle are moving to market at lower prices, they are doing so in volume that indicates "possibly the American consumers may soon eat us out of this price reduction." In concluding, he brought out again that "we cannot be free while part of our agricultural economy is tied by controls—controls that threaten the use of even wider controls. I refer to the mandatory support provisions that cover the so-called 'basic crops'—cotton, wheat, peanuts, corn, rice and tobacco. We are already accumulating huge surpluses under these mandated supports. . . How long do you think our industry or any segment of agriculture can remain free while a part is controlled? I say that you should seriously consider recommending to your legislators, your senators and congressmen, the removal, NOW, of these mandates. Free the hands of Agriculture's Secretary Benson."

In their resolutions, the Kansans commended state and federal experiment stations for their work in introducing and developing better varieties of

grasses and legumes for the improvement of pastures; urged continuation of the "Buy American" policy in connection with military purchases; called for promotion of world trade on the basis of fair and equitable competition, and called on the Defense Department to make its beef procurement regulation sufficiently flexible to cover weights and grades to take advantage of the best possible buy at any given time and assist in stabilizing the market in that respect.

The USDA was asked to intensify its program of soil erosion control and flood prevention. Opposition was expressed to paroling of convicted cattle thieves before they serve at least part of their sentences. Prompt, effective cooperation by all concerned was urged in the eradication of vesicular exanthema in swine; the BAI was requested to permit packaging of desiccated Strain 19 Bang's vaccine in multiple doses. Commendation was voted not only for the work of the agriculture secretary but of the National Live Stock and Meat Board (with an increase in contributions from 25 to 50 cents per car); of the advertising of the American Meat Institute.

Association Notes

ABOUT 300 cattlemen of northeastern Colorado were on hand in Fort Morgan for the 14th annual roundup last month of the Cattlemen's Association of Morgan and Associated Counties. The featured speaker at the meeting, A. A. "Val" Blakley, president of the Denver Livestock Exchange, was honored by a standing ovation on the occasion of his 68th birthday; he reminisced in his talk on the development of the Denver market in the 40 years of his association with it. Mr. Blakley foresaw that most established operators would be able to weather the present market crisis but that many speculative feeders and ranchers would be hurt. As for the Mon-

day cattle rush—the commission man placed the blame liberally on everyone concerned—the packers, the commission men and the feeders. The Monday rush was described as a custom built up over the years.

Leavitt Booth, first vice-president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association and also a banquet speaker, spoke of the need for local groups, the state organization and the American National Cattlemen's Association.

Upcoming state conventions: Ore. at Portland, May 11-13; Mont., Missoula, May 14-16; Wash., Yakima, May 14-16; S. D., Deadwood, May 25-27; Wyo., Jackson, June 2-4; N. D., Mandan, June 3-5; Colo., Greeley, June 4-6; Nebr., Omaha, June 11-13.

The Rio Blanco County Farmers and Stockmen's Association at Meeker, Colo., opposed price supports for cattle and endorsed Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson's agricultural policy. They denounced stand-by control legislation as a deterrent to cattle production. A third resolution called for repeal of the present price supports law and the substitution of a program of flexible supports to allow a reasonable relationship between feed crops and the livestock to which they are fed.

Officers re-elected were Jim Sheridan, president; B. P. Franklin, first vice-president; Arthur Lammers, second vice-president, and Harry Jordan, secretary, all of Meeker. New directors named were: Allen Pearce, Meeker; Dick Burke, Rio Blanco; Delbert Pollard, Meeker. Speakers in the afternoon session included Willard Simms, Denver Record Stockman editor; Floyd Beach, president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association; Arthur Starr, Austin, Colo., former board of directors member of the CA, and Dave Appleton, PRODUCER editor.

WASHINGTON STATE NEWS: The following officers have been elected for 1953 by the Lincoln County Livestock Association: Dale M. Bly, Harrington,



New officers of the Cattlemen's Association of Morgan and Associated Counties are these men chosen at the 14th annual round-up of the group in Fort Morgan last month. They are (l. to r.): Jack French, Fort Morgan, vice-president; R. J. Lamborn, Weldona, president; Frank Hartman, Fort Morgan, secretary.

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president; Norman Anderson, Waukon, vice-president; C Ross Trout, Davenport, secretary; C. Wesley Bly, Harrington, treasurer. . . . In the Yakima County Stockmen's Association, new officers are: Mark White, Yakima, president; Adolph Stuhlmiller, Toppenish, vice-president; Irving Newhouse, Sunnyside, treasurer; M. F. Bunnell, Yakima, secretary. . . . Kittitas County Cattlemen, meeting in recent weeks, elected: Stu Bledsoe, president; Jens Rasmussen, vice-president; Bennie Kilgore, secretary; Vernon Stokes, treasurer. New directors are Vernon Stokes, Les Gardinier, Francis Callahan. . . . In Franklin County, re-elected officers are: Harold Whiteley, president; John Mullen, vice-president; Joe Havlina, treasurer; Lawrence Brown, secretary. New directors are Pat Doherty, Lyle Neff and Al Loney. . . . Two new county associations have recently been formed in Washington, and there is evidence that at least one more county group is interested in organizing. One of the newly formed associations is in Adams County, where Ralph Snyder of Washtucna was named president; John Schlomer, vice-president; Don Heinimann, treasurer, and County Agent Bob Martin secretary. The other new organization is in King County, where Paul Kirk of Seattle is serving as temporary chairman.

Louisiana association reports include the following: New president of the Jeff Davis Parish Cattlemen's Association is W. L. Day. Seward Lejune is vice-president; Mrs. A. R. McBurney continues as secretary-treasurer. . . . The quarterly meeting of the Webster Parish association in Minden featured a discussion of growing and using silage. . . . Around 150 persons attended a Red River meeting at Coushatta, to take up matters of planting, harvesting, storage and feeding of silage in the area. . . . N. H. Dekle of Brusly was re-elected president of the Iberville-West

Baton-Rouge Cattlemen's Association, meeting recently in Plaquemine. Also re-elected were A. B. Callais to the vice-presidency and H. A. Webb as secretary-treasurer.

The new secretary-treasurer of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association is Cecil E. Taylor. Mr. Taylor is a native of Woodward, where he will be headquartered, an Oklahoma A.&M. College graduate, and a veteran of World War II.

Officers to head the Merced-Mariposa (Calif.) Cattlemen's Association were named at the group's annual spring meeting recently; they are: Will R. Wyre, president; W. L. Houlihan, first vice-president; Carrick T. Harris, second vice-president; H. Dan Temple, secretary-treasurer.

In an early-March meeting of the Vermilion Parish Cattlemen's Association at Kaplan, La., Duffy Marceaux of Kaplan became the group's new president; Joe Zaunbrecker of Gueydan the executive vice-president, and Gabriel Abshire of Abbeville was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Elected first vice-presidents were the following men: Weldon Doucette, Abbeville; Wiley Broussard, Henry; Whitney Noel, Abbeville; Joe Mouton, Perry; Dr. L. P. Broussard, Kaplan.

Among guests at the meeting were Russell Thorp of Cheyenne, Wyo., field representative of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and Noah Ward of Baton Rouge, secretary-treasurer of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association and secretary of the state's livestock brand commission.

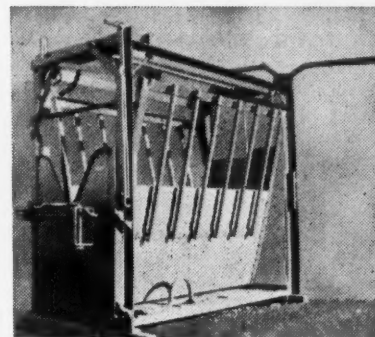
The 29th annual convention of Idaho's Elmore Cattlemen's Association has resulted in election of Amos Eckert of Boise to the presidency; Wayne Stokes of Fairfield as vice-president, and Bill Walker of Glenns Ferry secretary. A



Officers and directors of the Central Arizona Cattle Feeders Association, at the annual meeting Jan. 31 in Phoenix, Ariz. (L. to r. seated) Ed Tovrea, chairman, Phoenix; Marge Wildman, secretary-treasurer, Twain Clemans, Florence, vice-chairman; (standing)—Del Claridge, Glendale; E. Ray Cowden, Phoenix; Bob Crowder, Phoenix; H. M. Welborn, board members.

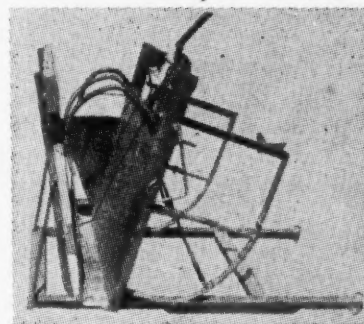
April, 1953

TURNER PRODUCTS



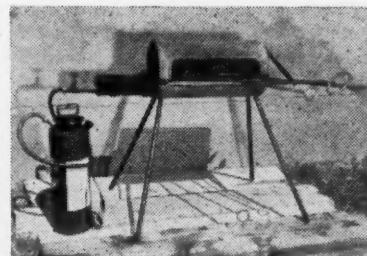
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new board member is Ira Morrell of Glens Ferry; hold-over members are Darrel Hollowell of Fairfield and Claude Campbell of Gooding.

Morley E. Fox of Sedona, Ariz., who left the staff of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association 17 months ago upon being recalled to active duty with the armed forces, has returned to his position as field secretary for the organization.

A voluntary program of Bang's disease control was favored over a compulsory plan by members of the Fremont County Stockgrowers Association when they met on Mar. 7 in Canon City, Colo. The Fremont County stockmen have been conducting a voluntary vaccination plan and are setting up a definite program for the future. The compulsory program which came under discussion at the meeting was set forth recently at Denver when state, federal and Colorado association leaders met to take up the matter. Under that plan, any county wherein 75 per cent of the stockmen owning 60 per cent of the cattle petitioned for it would be included, after another county has been dropped or completed to make the plan available. Approval by the various groups involved is pending for this program.

Officers named by the organization are: Nelson Taylor of Texas Creek, president; Leon Hook, Canon City, vice president; Clarence Canterbury, Canon City, secretary - treasurer. Some 150 cattlemen took part in the election and heard speakers Bob Burghart, Colorado Springs, the state association's treasurer, in a discussion of state and national taxes; Frank Fehling, Nathrop, reporting on CCA legislative work; Dave Rice, Denver, CCA secretary, and George Hamilton, county agricultural agent.

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association announces appointment of an assistant secretary, Robert M. Henderlinder of Salmon. Mr. Henderlinder is now a state representative from Lemhi County and former county agent; he is a native of Boise and a graduate of the University of Idaho. Secretary of the growing

state organization is Leon L. Weeks of Boise.

The Lee County Cattlemen's Association, meeting in Ft. Myers, Fla., Mar. 19 opposed "the unrestricted importation of beef from Mexico, Argentina, New Zealand, Canada and other foreign countries while the cattle industry in this country is in distress."

An endorsement of Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson and his policies came from convened members of the Pike's Peak Cattlemen's Association at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Mar. 21. They backed him, in one of their resolutions, for his "courageous and practical stand regarding the various farm programs," particularly with regard to balancing off of price controls. . . . The action also pledged further support in working out many difficult problems still to be faced. Another resolution commended the vigorous educational programs being carried on in behalf of the livestock producers of the country by the American National Cattlemen's Association, the American Meat Institute and the National Livestock and Meat Board.

The stockmen elected Clark Hanna of Colorado Springs, president; Robert Burghart, also Colorado Springs, first vice-president; Ordell Larson, vice-president; Joseph Ackerman (re-elected) treasurer; Channing Sweet, secretary.

Speakers included Frank Fehling of Nathrop, a former president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association; Lars Prestud, president of the Colorado Hereford Association; R. A. Burghart, chairman of the state association's tax committee; Phil Stump, Colorado Springs; Leavitt Booth, Arvada, CCA vice-president, and Dave Rice, the CCA secretary.

FLORIDA meetings of recent weeks have included: The Pasco County Cattlemen's Association, which has elected E. B. Larkin president, succeeding J. A. Barthle; Dan Cannon vice-president; J. F. Higgins secretary-treasurer, and W. M. Larkin state director (the latter two, re-elections). . . . Levy County Cattlemen re-elected G. C. Perdue president at a meeting in Bronson. Also elected were Frank Moring, vice-president; Jack



James Sheridan, president, and Harry Jordan, secretary, of the Rio Blanco County Farmers & Stockgrowers Association. Both men are from Meeker, Colo.

Holland, secretary-treasurer; G. M. Owens, state director; Clyde Williams, alternate state director. . . . Martin County Cattlemen, meeting in Indian-town, elected Joe A. Adams to the presidency; Howard H. Hopper to be vice-president, and L. M. Johnson secretary-treasurer. . . . The Marion County Cattlemen's Association retained J. E. Zetrouer of Shiloh as president; Jim Barco was named vice-president, Dave Baillie secretary-treasurer.

BLM Advisory Board Acts

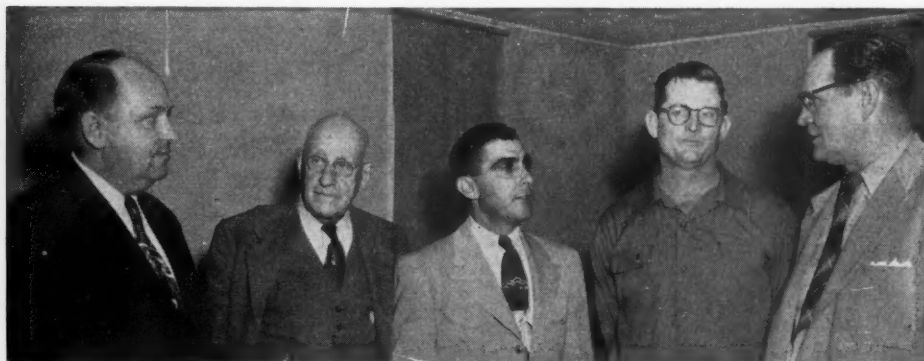
Among resolutions adopted by the National Board Council in Washington in February was endorsement of the principle of citizen participation in government and that the advisory board system be perpetuated in future reorganization of land management agencies. Government by law rather than by bureau regulation should be preserved, the council said.

The resolution held that livestock operators were qualified to manage their own business; that the Bureau of Land Management is charged with preventing depletion of the public domain but should not interfere with the operator except to see that his use of range is not such as to injure or deplete range conditions.

Other resolutions favored revision of mining laws to prevent abuses where surface use of the land is secured for purposes other than mining; recommended that, before any district grazing offices are consolidated or moved, the proposal be discussed with the local advisory boards; that government soil conservation activities on all lands, public or private, should be on an experimental basis and that, when a practice proved beneficial, the application should be by the individual, owner of the land or user of public lands, with expenditures recognized by security of tenure or reimbursement if tenancy is terminated; that permits on individual fenced allotments should not be based on a fixed carrying capacity but should allow stocking in accordance with existing range conditions without application for a fictitious non-use permit.

A. D. Brownfield was named president of the council, Gerald Stanfield vice-president, and John W. Hay, Jr., secy.

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"Shot" in the course of the recent meeting of the Vermilion Parish (Louisiana) Cattlemen's Association were (l. to r.) Murphy Veillon, county agent; Russell Thorp, fieldman for the American National Cattlemen's Association; Gabriel Abshire, secretary-treasurer of the group; Weldon Doucette, first vice-president; Noah Ward, secretary-treasurer of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association.

Sees Safe Future For Good Managers

(The following is a transcript of remarks by Frederick P. Champ, Logan, Utah, banker, mortgage expert and member of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's committee on natural resources, tape-recorded for wide radio distribution. This is an American National Cattlemen's Association public relations service.)

THE chickens are coming home to roost for those who have been supporting and accepting the program at home and abroad which is beyond the ability of the United States taxpayers to sustain. We should uphold those, including Secretary Ezra T. Benson, who are attempting, in the face of great pressure, to guide this readjustment without the reimposition of controls which would in the end accelerate the conditions which are now being corrected. I agree with Secretary Benson in his refusal to advocate high rigid price supports or entertain, for the time being at least, any program for supporting beef prices. If we want to inject confusion into the livestock industry for years to come, all we need to do is to attempt at the present time to support the price of beef. It is axiomatic that we can't require the government to support a satisfactory price without being content with limitations upon the amount of the commodity which we can produce. In other words we simply can't have our cake and eat it, too.

We consumers should realize that the day is past when agriculture can or will subsidize us as was the case in the old days when a \$10 bill would take care of the family food needs for a week. In the future, as in the recent past, it will be necessary for the consumer, if he is to enjoy an abundance of food, to pay the costs of production plus a reasonable profit.

As for the long-term outlook, I believe the established cattlemen has little to fear—particularly the cow and calf operator who has a basic herd. Of course, that man must take an inventory right now in any adjustment which the economy demands, but he is not likely to sustain the damage which accrues under such circumstances to the operator who deals exclusively in feeding. The long-term stability of the meat price seems reasonably assured because meat has consistently taken about 5.6 per cent of the national income. The people of this country have developed a beefsteak appetite which is likely to persist. If we can get away from making comparisons with the \$44 fat cattle prices, which is just as unreasonable to make as compared with the \$6 and \$10 price which prevailed during the 30's, and if we can get our personal as well as our public expenditures, our government expenditures, in hand, we can ride through this adjustment and be on a sounder basis in the end.

In this connection, as a banker, I

might take you into my confidence and make some observations with regard to the approach which I would make to the individual operator in the present price-cost conflict. I would like to see my customer strive in his budget to cut the corners wherever possible and bring his costs in line with what he might reasonably realize out of a \$25 to \$30 beef cattle price—that is the man that I would feel obligated to see through. We have had too much speculation in this country on the ever-mounting tidal wave of inflationary prices with the idea that we can always realize a profit through the ownership of cattle or land. We are now getting into that phase of our agriculture operations where the management factor must come into dominance, because it is the man who ranches and actually farms rather than the absentee ranch operator or farmer who is going to make a legitimate demand upon the credit capacity of the lending institutions of the country.

Pocketing the Proof

Evidence is piling up that proving beef bulls really pays. A recent study of 181 steers sired by bulls at the Bureau of Animal Industry's Miles City (Mont.) field station showed decided hereditary differences in ability to gain, weight for age, and conformation. For example, feeding tests of eight steers each from 13 bulls showed a difference between the best and the poorest individuals of 119 pounds in weight at weaning and 211 pounds at the end of the feeding period. In net returns above feed and marketing costs, there was \$56 per head difference. So the best bull returned \$448 more on his eight calves than the poorest bull.

Bulls proved for breeders at the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station have shown a difference of 30 to 40 per cent in rate of gain. Similar differences show up at other stations.

Many Montana ranchers are proving bulls on their own ranches, and commercial cattlemen are looking for such bulls. Feeder buyers have paid premiums of \$2.75 to \$3 per hundred for steers from herds in which bulls have been selected for rapid and efficient gains.—From Agricultural Research.

U. P. SHIPPING SCHEDULES

Current schedules for handling cattle and sheep have been furnished to us by the Union Pacific and are printed herewith:

NLS Lv. Omaha.....	7:00 PM (CT)	Mon. e.g.
Ar. Laramie.....	9:30 PM (MT)	Tues.—feed
Lv. Laramie.....	5:30 AM "	Wed.
Ar. Ogden.....	12:30 AM "	Thur.
DLS Lv. Ogden.....	11:30 AM (MT)	Thur.
Ar. Daggett.....	6:30 AM (PT)	Fri.
Ar. Barstow.....	7:00 AM "	"
Ar. Colton.....	1:00 PM "	"
Ar. Los Angeles.....	3:30 PM "	"
BUS Lv. Butte.....	10:00 PM (MT)	Mon. e.g.
Ar. Salt Lake.....	10:30 PM "	Tues.—feed
DLS Lv. Salt Lake.....	12:30 PM (PT)	Wed.
Ar. Daggett.....	6:30 AM "	Thur.
Ar. Barstow.....	7:00 AM "	"
Ar. Colton.....	1:00 PM "	"
Ar. Los Angeles.....	3:30 PM "	"
HF Lv. Pendleton about.....	4:00 PM (PT)	Mon. e.g.
Ar. Pocatello.....	12:01 AM (MT)	Wed.
Lv. Pocatello.....	6:30 PM "	"
Ar. Denver.....	11:00 PM "	Thur.
Ar. Cheyenne.....	7:30 PM "	Thur.—feed
Lv. Cheyenne.....	6:00 AM "	Fri.
Ar. Omaha.....	4:00 AM (CT)	Sat.
Lv. Pocatello.....	1:30 PM (MT)	Wed.
Ar. Ogden.....	8:00 PM "	"



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LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By Dorothy McDonald

Sorrow came last month to our house, as it comes some time to everyone. Though our loved one had come to four-score years—a long, full life—yet there is loneliness when she is gone.

But this is spring. The tired bare fields are green again. The branches that seemed stark and dead a month ago are white with bloom.

A bright awakening for those we love, some place . . . I find that very easy to believe, on these first tender days of spring.

* * *

Spring is the time when it seems sheer imprisonment to have to stay within four walls, don't you think? But there come times when the ironing basket overflows . . . or mending can no longer be put aside . . . or there's a deadline to be met . . . and then, unwillingly, I tell myself firmly, "You must stay in-doors today."

When those dark times overtook me, I used to turn my back to the green world beyond the windows and grimly set about the job of finishing whatever must be done. I guess I've grown older and more relaxed about it nowadays. And so I bring the ironing board, or the typewriter, or a set of mixing bowls, to the long glassed-in porch that runs across the southwest side of this small house. Though this has not the wide remembered vistas of the Ranch House Window, there are a row of pepper trees, a twist of quiet country road, and beyond that a glimpse of tilted hills . . . and, while I work, there beyond the glass I can see spring in bloom.

As soon as it grows warmer, Himself has promised to put another electric outlet out on the terrace on the canyon's rim; then I can iron and do a dozen other "indoor chores" out in the open sunlight where my small world tips

down steeply to a quiet, ferny place beneath the sycamores.

I think tonight I'll tell him it is quite warm enough now to begin.

At Home on the Range

I have another recipe from Kime—Corinne—Foster, of La Posta Ranch . . . a lovely historical old place where once, long before the Americans came to California, there was a Spanish post. This recipe was given to Mrs. Foster by a neighbor, Mrs. Genevieve Iriquay, who calls it her Two-three-four Cake. It makes a wonderful big cake for those times when you have a haying crew to feed, or company for dinner, or just your own family is particularly "cake hungry." Mrs. Iriquay bakes it in the oven of a wood stove . . . you know how expertly a woman who is used to doing so can gauge the proper temperature for a cake . . . but Mrs. Foster suggests a fairly hot oven, 375 degrees, for a gas or electric oven.

TWO-THREE-FOUR CAKE

2 cups thick sour cream
2 cups sugar
2 rounded tsp. baking powder
3 cups sifted flour (cake flour for a light cake, bread flour for heavier texture), 4 eggs.

METHOD: Beat eggs. Add cream, and beat again. Add sugar, salt, soda and flavoring. Beat. Fold in sifted flour and baking powder lightly. Bake at 375 degrees in a large loaf or sheet pan, or in three layers.

FROSTING

4 tsp. cocoa
2 tbsp. cold water
3 tbsp. butter
Vanilla & few drops
almond flavoring

Cook cocoa, water and butter until

slightly thick. Stir in powdered sugar to the right consistency.

I've been browsing in an old, old cook-book lately. Here is a recipe that was handed down from the wife of the third governor of Massachusetts, who used it 'way back in 1787. I haven't tried it yet, but think I shall do so for tomorrow's dinner; I'll make a few extra mashed potatoes tonight for it. The recipe calls for a fresh cocoanut, but a can of the moist Southern style will do as well. And a lot less trouble, too!

OLD-FASHIONED POTATO CAKE

1 whole cocoanut, cut fine OR 1 can of Southern style cocoanut

1 cup butter
1 cup sugar (their sugar wasn't as refined as ours; I think I'll try half white and half brown)
2 squares chocolate
4 eggs
¾-cup milk
2 cups flour
2 cups cold mashed potatoes
1 tsp. salt
2 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. cinnamon
½ tsp. each cloves and nutmeg

METHOD: Cream butter and sugar; add melted chocolate, egg yolks well beaten, cocoanut, potatoes. Sift together dry ingredients; add alternately with the milk. Last, fold in egg whites, beaten stiff and quite dry. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

* * *

I love the timeless feeling of trying old recipes like this. Shows that women haven't changed much in their desire to use the materials at hand to tempt their families' appetites . . . and families, in their love of good, rich chocolate cakes, have not changed at all!

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening to you all.

D. M.

CowBelle Notes

When the Adams County Cattleman's Association held its organizational meeting recently in Ritzville, Wash., Mrs. Floyd Bloomfield, president of the Washington CowBelles was present to help form the county auxiliary; also present were Mrs. Robinett, Mrs. Champ and Mrs. Huntley.

Another Washington county newly heard from is Columbia, where a group of ladies met some weeks ago with State CowBelle President Mrs. Floyd Bloomfield, State Secretary Mrs. Lloyd Story, and State Program Chairman Mrs. J.H. Robinette. A committee consisting of Mrs. Clarence V. Johnson, Mrs. Byron Seney and Mrs. Elmer DeRuwe was appointed to draw up by-laws and a constitution. Mrs. Clem Bergevin was among the guests and told those in attendance of some of the activities of her

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Kansas Cow Belles elected these officers during the 40th annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Association in Wichita last month: (L. to r.) Mrs. Earl Kielhorn, Cambridge, vice-president; Mrs. Floyd Casement, Sedan, president; Mrs. Geo. Andrews, Kanopolis, secretary-treasurer.



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Walla Walla CowBelles chapter.

When the Yakima County CowBelles met recently they named the following officers: Mrs. Adolph Stuhmiller of Toppenish, president; Mrs. Lyle Wandling of Mabton, vice-president; Mrs. J. C. Courtright, Toppenish, secretary; Mrs. Ernest Myers, Outlook, treasurer. The 40 ladies who attended are listed as charter members.

MEAT A DENTAL HEALTH AID

Dietary habits of dental patients are of constantly growing interest to the more than 81,000 dentists of this country who have the responsibility of looking after the dental health of 158,000,000 men, women and children. And, in view of the contribution of meat to good nutrition, they welcome any and all new facts about this food as revealed through research. The National Live Stock and Meat Board reports an increasing demand for its nutrition literature on the part of the dental profession. Abundant proof of this interest in the role of meat in the diet was afforded by the attention given to an educational meat exhibit installed by the board at a recent nation-wide dental convention in Chicago, where thousands of dentists took the time to study 'Meat in the Diet of All Ages.' The board points out that meat is a rich source of phosphorus, one of the mineral essentials which contribute to building strong teeth.

this sword challenges CANCER



Under the sign of the cancer sword the American Cancer Society seeks to save lives by spreading vital facts to you, your neighbors, and your physicians . . . by supporting research . . . by providing improved services for cancer patients.

Only under the sign of this sword is there a three-fold, national attack on cancer. Cancer Strikes One in Five. Your Dollars Will Strike Back.

Mail Your Gift to "Cancer" Care of Your Local Postoffice

**AMERICAN
CANCER SOCIETY**

Mrs. Fred D. Boice, Sr., of Cheyenne (at right), 1951-52 president of Wyoming CowBelles, presents Ruth Ann Eckley, student of nursing at University of Wyoming, with a scholarship based on scholastic achievement. At left is Miss Amelia Leino, chairman of division of nursing at the university. The state's nursing program is a major project of the year's activities for the CowBelles, whose 1952-53 president is Mrs. Robert O'Neil, Big Piney.



POLIO BLOOD AID TO BE MADE BY ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Kankakee, Ill., is the scene of a battle against time as Armour & Company races to complete a plant which will produce an anti-polio blood fraction. Officials of the Armour laboratories and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis are hoping that the plant can be in operation by May 1, in time to meet the summer infantile paralysis season's needs.

TWIN CALF STUDIES SHOW FEEDING METHOD RESULTS

Nutrition studies on identical twin calves at the USDA's experiment station, Beltsville, Md., may result in cheaper beef for consumers, according to an article in the National Live Stock Producers for March. This states that "feeding trials with 16 pairs of identical twin beef calves show that growing calves, given only enough feed to keep them from losing weight, will grow rapidly and economically later when put on adequate rations. This means that beef cattle may be able to survive droughts, feed shortages or severe winters and snap back to normal growing conditions when feed supplies again become plentiful. . . . Whether or not growth of calves was interrupted, even for six months, very little difference was found in the amount of feed required for individual animals to reach 1,000 pounds of body weight. Meat from animals on restricted rations was equal in quality to that of animals that had been continuously well fed."

Can You Help?

The PRODUCER has received a request from an advertiser for aid in locating an old-time six-in-hand stage coach which would be turned over to a historical museum. If any reader has such a vehicle, or knows where one might be obtainable, it would be appreciated if he would drop a line about it to: Editor, American Cattle Producer, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.

USDA FINDS NEW USE FOR FAT

Specially treated inedible animal fats and vegetable oils are now being used as plasticizing agents in making vinyl plastic products such as garden hose, floor tile, drapes, table cloths, place mats, upholstery material and refrigerator gaskets, says the Department of Agriculture. This new use for fats from cattle and hogs and vegetable oils from soybeans comes from a process developed from basic research at the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory in Philadelphia.



Here's the answer to your need for a low-cost, high pressure livestock sprayer. Operates from tractor take-off. Develops 400 lbs. pressure at normal PTO speed. Delivers up to 15 gal. per minute. Ideal for spraying livestock, buildings, orchards, fence rows, etc. Use it also to build your own field sprayer.

Complete OUTFIT—READY TO USE! . . . NYRO "Nylon Roller" Pump. "Ni-resist" casing. Permanently lubricated bearings. By-pass valve, adjustable pressure regulator, pressure gauge, all necessary hose (neoprene), and strainers — completely assembled. All brass fittings, ferruled hose connection (can't leak), and adjustable spray gun.


Write for Illustrated Literature and our lower prices on this and other Trak-Tor Spray Kits!

FARNAM EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Dept. 403 Omaha, Nebraska

SALES

KANS. APR. 20-21	NATIONAL POLLED SHORTHORN CONGRESS SHOW AND SALE Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kansas APRIL 20 AND 21
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APRIL 30 SO. DAK.	SUTTON BROTHERS, AGAR, SOUTH DAKOTA ELEVENTH ANNUAL SPRING REGISTERED BULL SALE At the Ranch—April 30, 1953 160 head serviceable age Bulls 130 head coming 2-yr. 25 head coming 3-yr. and a few older These bulls will not be in show shape but will be in good working condition.
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MAY 15 COLO.	GREELEY SALE 60 Serviceable Age BULLS When You Need Them Northern Colo. Hereford Breeders Stow Witwer Greeley, Colo.	
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COME TO GREELEY MAY 15	
HOMEBUILDERS — HEADLINERS	
SELL IN GREELEY SALE	
Stow and Harvey Witwer	Witwer Herefords, Greeley, Colo.

REGISTER OF MERIT ADMITS 20 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Twenty head of registered Herefords—eight bulls and 12 females—from herds in 11 states have won places on the Hereford Register of Merit, according to the American Hereford Association. The register is based on points won at qualified shows by sons and daughters of Hereford sires and dams, and the new bulls (which must have 100 points, won by their get, to enter) include animals from Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, Oregon and Wyoming; they bring the total to 95 for the 37-year history of the register. The females include representations in Wyoming, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas and Michigan. (Females enter the register when their get win 25 points in showing competition.)

IDAHO ASSN. HOLDS SALE

The 14th annual spring sale of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association was held Mar. 14 at Filer. The \$95,095 received for 167 bulls compares with the sale last fall, at Filer, of 200 bulls for \$95,880. Thirty-five A bulls brought \$28,350 to average \$810; the top ten averaged \$1,183, and 63 B bulls sold for a total

of \$38,405, averaging \$609.60. Another 69 bulls, of C grade, averaged \$410.65, totaling \$28,335. Over-all average for the event was \$570. Herbert Chandler sold the top bull at \$1,650, and the next-high-priced animal for \$1,600. The auction was followed by an evening banquet presided over by Association President Seth Brustedt and Walter Schodde, chairman of the sale.

N. D. HEREFORDS SELL

The 12th annual North Dakota Futurity, held at Valley City in the first week of March, included the North Dakota Hereford Association sale which resulted in an average of \$666 on 106 head. A total of 78 bulls returned an average of \$690; the 29 females averaged \$605. Half-interest in the top-selling bull was bought for \$3,575.

HEREFORD ROUNDUP IN K.C.

Five hundred, sixty-eight head of registered Herefords were sold at the 35th annual roundup sale of the American Hereford Association at Kansas City some weeks ago. Featured were all types of sires from herd bulls to farm bulls, the majority of the offering, however, being made up of range bulls. The first 100 head through the ring aver-

aged \$589, the first 200 \$507, and the 568 head returned a total of \$197,292 for a \$347 average. Top seller in the event was bought on a \$3,200 bid, while \$3,000 took the next-high. A female offering of 36 head brought a total of \$12,330. Buyers were present from 17 states and Mexico.

AVERAGE OF \$1,602 SET AT PETERSON BROS. SALE

Peterson Bros. Ranch of Ogden, Utah, and Elko, Nev., recently sold 85 purebred Herefords at an average of \$1,602 a head, with 26 females bringing a total of \$53,475 (average, \$2,057) and 59 bulls selling for \$82,650 to average \$1,042. The total for the sale was \$136,125, for a \$1,602 average, which contrasted with a \$1,624 average last year. The top seller brought \$20,500; the top female brought \$5,000.

THORNTON DISPERSAL FIGURES

When Colorado Governor Dan Thornton dispersed his Hereford ranch herd from Gunnison at Pulaski, Tenn., early last month, he realized \$352,660 on 190 head of registered Hereford cattle, for an average return of \$1,861. The top price was \$25,000, paid for Thornton's half-interest in Zato's Aristocrat. The top price paid for a female was \$6,700. The 175 females offered set a \$1,429 average; the 15 bulls averaged \$7,076.

WESTERN ANGUS EVENT SET

The Western Aberdeen-Angus Future will be held July 31-Aug. 8 at Santa Rosa, Calif., in conjunction with the area's county fair. Cattle for the event must be nominated before May 15.

PACIFIC ANGUS MAKE \$541

The Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus sale held Mar. 2 at Sacramento, Calif., returned an average of \$541 on 109 lots, with 36 bulls averaging \$565, 41 females making an average of \$734 and 32 pen lots setting a price average of \$267.

HUDGINS BRAHMAN WINNER

The J. D. Hudgins Ranch of Hungerford, Tex., took top honors at the recent American Brahman Breeders Association breeding show held during the 1953 San Antonio Livestock Exposition. The ranch walked off with ten blues and the champion male banner. Premiums totaling \$3,000 were offered jointly in the show by the ABBA and the livestock exposition.

HEREFORDS TO SELL IN N.M.

Plans of the Northwestern New Mexico Hereford Breeders Association call for its annual range bull sale to be held at Raton on Apr. 16.

LUTES WESTERN ANGUS HEAD

The Western Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, meeting in Denver, has elected Willard Lutes of Merino, Colo., president; Don Smith, Ramah, Colo., vice-president, and L. B. Lehman, Colorado Springs, secretary-treasurer (re-election.)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

CHARON

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CHAROLAISE SELL AT AUCTION

The Figure 4 Ranch at Brookshire, Tex., was the scene on Mar. 17 of the first auction of Charollaise cattle ever held in the United States. It attracted more than 1,000 persons from 15 states, Alaska, Mexico and Ecuador to bid on the 25 Charollaise-Brahman bulls and five heifers offered by Owners C. M. Frost and his son, P. M. Frost. Also offered were 12 registered Brahman bulls and six Brahman cows. The Charollaise auction grossed \$33,975 for the bulls, to average \$1,359; and \$6,425 for heifers, setting a \$1,285 average. The 12 Brahman bulls sold for a total of \$11,060, averaging \$922; and the cows sold for \$8,120, making an average of \$507.

SHORTHORN FLORIDA WINNER

Grand champion of the Southeastern Fat Stock Show at Ocala, Fla., was a Shorthorn that slaughtered out at 67.95 per cent. This was the first animal of the breed to win at the Florida exposition and was shown by R. G. Heine for the Kerns Cattle Company, Ocala. The Shorthorn weighed 1,098 pounds at slaughter and brought \$1.01 a pound.

GERTRUDIS FIELD MAN NAMED

The Santa Gertrudis Breeders International announces appointment of Jeff Christian as a field man. In this position he will assist the association's executive director, Dr. A. O. Rhoad.

BOY SCOUTS SCHEDULE SALE

The Philmont Scout Ranch at Cimarron, N. M., owned and operated by the Boy Scouts of America, will be the scene of its first annual sale of registered Hereford bulls on Apr. 15. To be offered in the event are approximately 60 yearlings and two-year-olds and 20 heifers.

ANGUS FIELD DAY SET

Aberdeen-Angus field days planned for this spring include that of the High Plains Angus Association at Kanona, Kansas (on the Alvin Johnson Farm), May 3; and the New Mexico Angus Association at Mesilla Park, N. M. (Rancho Brazito), on May 25.

SHORTHORN WINS IN N. D.

Grand champion of the senior futurity at the recently held North Dakota Winter Fair in Valley City was a Shorthorn bull shown by Gilbert Elkin of Mayville. This was a first-time win for the breed in the 16 years the show has been held.

HEADS N. M. HEREFORD ASSN.

Mrs. Linda Mitchell Lambert of Mosquero, N. M., has been elected president of the New Mexico Hereford Breeders Association. Mrs. Lambert is a daughter of the late T. E. Mitchell, founder of the Tequesquite Ranch, and a sister of Albert K. Mitchell, former president of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

GRASS RANGE

N BAR RANCH

MONTANA

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

Have coming 2's, well developed bulls, mostly in the lower priced classes. Special rates on carloads; 15 choice heifers and 73 heifer calves. Come, write or phone.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

POLLED AND HORNED HEREFORD BULLS

THE RIGHT AGE FOR HEAVY SERVICE

Quality bulls raised under Wyoming range conditions

A. B. HARDIN, GILLETTE, WYO.

State Notes

SHIPPING RATES HIKED—A 15 per cent increase in railroad rates and charges applicable to livestock shipments from Kansas points to the Kansas City market went into effect Mar. 6. This brought Kansas intrastate rates in line with increases previously approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Truck rates increase in about the same proportion.

OWNER PAYS STRAY COSTS—Governor Mechem on Mar. 6 signed into New Mexico law two bills which passed the state legislature with the backing of the State Cattle Sanitary Board. The new measures require the Cattle Sanitary Board secretary to charge the owner of stray livestock the costs of handling and require publication in the county where strays are picked up giving notice of their impending sale.

OPEN RANGE ENDED—Governor Brunsdale signed a bill to repeal North Dakota law under which commissioners were allowed to designate areas as open range.

FENCING LAW SIGNED—Georgia has a new law requiring county officers to impound livestock found on state highways except in about 27 counties which still have open range laws. The law does not take effect until 1955 except

for local option election requirements that counties must vote on the issue in general elections.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES REQUIRED—Governor Jordan on Feb. 18 signed into Idaho law a bill requiring a brand inspection certificate covering fat cattle for transportation destined for slaughter.

ASKS TARIFF PROTECTION—The Nevada legislature adopted a resolution urging federal action to insure that "our world trade policies are conceived and administered within the historic principle that foreign products produced by underpaid foreign labor and under substandard economic conditions shall not be admitted to our country on terms which endanger living standards of the American people or threaten financial injury to a domestic industry."

WANT TOLL BRIDGES—New or broadened legislation for the construction of toll bridge projects has been enacted thus far this year in Georgia, Montana and West Virginia. Analysis of reports available from state capitals early in March further shows similar proposals pending in a number of other states, including Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington.



WHAT MAKES A PAIR OF BOOTS?

One pair of boots may look "just as good"—but, before you decide, investigate the material and workmanship carefully. NOCONA BOOTS have attained worldwide fame for their top quality materials, skilled craftsmanship and attractive styles. Wear NOCONAS for economical foot comfort and long-lasting beauty.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

Nocona Boots

Made in NOCONA, TEXAS, by
The NOCONA BOOT CO., Inc.
ENID JUSTIN, President

SUMMER COMPLAINT

A handsome Bar B dude ranch guide
Was told to draw his pay and ride;
He had neglected ranch work duties
Because of all the Bar B cuties.

—HOWARD HAYNES

REGISTERED **ANGUS** ABERDEEN

NORMAN H. SMITH

Larkspur, Colorado Castle Rock 83J3
Top Bulls of BANDOLIER and EILEENMEER
Bloodlines Choice individuals and carload lots

SXR HEREFORDS

Quality, Type, Ruggedness
Popular Bloodlines

STEEPLE X RANCH

Wm. A. Spence, Manager
BELTON, MISSOURI

Are You Keeping Up

with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$2; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southern Livestock Journal, \$2; The Sheepman, \$2; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$2; Gulf Coast Cattleman, \$2; Mississippi Stockman Farmer, M., \$1.

Horses

Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$2.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Florida Poultry & Farm Journal, M., \$1.

Rabbits

American Rabbit Journal, \$1; California Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit Magazine m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; Angora Rabbit Magazine, m., 1.

Rush your subscription today. Remit in any manner convenient to you.

MAGAZINE MART

Dept. AC Plant City, Fla.
Sample copies at single copy prices
Send dime for list—hundreds more

Obituaries

Dan D. Casement: On Mar. 7 Mr. Casement, one of the nation's best known stockmen, died at the age of 84 in his home at Manhattan, Kan., after a lengthy illness. The son of a brigadier general in the Civil War, he had come with his family from Ohio to the farm, later known as Juniata Farms, where he lived most of his life. He also established, in 1891, a western Colorado ranch known as the Unaweep. He won many prizes at major stock shows, and retained a lifelong interest in horses—especially the Quarter Horse. He was a former member of the American National's executive committee and author of the now-famous and often-recalled "Holding to Freedom" resolution adopted by the National at Miami, January, 1950. . . . With filing of Mr. Casement's will, it was found that employees on his ranch shared in his estate.

James Painter: Son of one of the founders of the Painter Hereford Ranch at Roggen, Colo., Mr. Painter succumbed to a heart attack late last month while driving near his ranch at Littleton. He was 61 years old.

Frank M. Broome: This onetime secretary of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association passed away on Mar. 13, just two days before his 89th birthday.

1953 HOPPER, CHINCH BUG AND CRICKET SPOTS LISTED

Many local trouble spots but few serious widespread infestations of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, or chinch bugs are predicted for this year by Department of Agriculture entomologists, but they warn that several local areas may be faced with serious infestations before the end of summer.

Basing their opinions on field surveys, the insect control specialists say that if weather conditions permit hoppers to develop normally, they threaten to build up destructive populations in central South Dakota, northeastern Wisconsin, in the panhandle of Texas and in central Utah. Certain cropland areas in Idaho, Washington, and California may be damaged by grasshoppers breeding in nearby native range lands.

Northeastern New Mexico and adjacent areas of bordering states have been marked by the entomologists as containing the largest infestation of rangeland grasshoppers. Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Utah may expect severe range infestations but involving much less land than the New Mexico infestation.

Great numbers of Mormon crickets are anticipated this year in the northern half of Nevada and Tooele county, Utah. Small but heavy infestations may be looked for in Idaho, Oregon, California, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming.

Letters TO THE EDITOR (Cont. fr. P. 4)

man to represent each state to call on the manufacturers of trucks, pickups, jeeps and farm tractors and see if they can't prevail on them to use cowhide leather for the upholstery and also a part of the cars. I have asked dozens of truck owners about leather for their trucks and all but one said they would be glad to pay \$50 or \$60 extra and have the leather, for it would last as long as the truck. And you would be surprised at how many folks would like leather in their cars instead of this imitation stuff—and be willing to pay a nice difference. You know, as long as we sit still and don't say anything, we just won't sell any hides . . . And another thing: Instead of using 2 cents per head for the advertising of beef, why don't we pay 25 cents per head and get the product advertised on the radio like the tuna fish fellows? I for one would be for 25 cents per head to advertise our business. . . . We have had the finest winter to date in years, and the cattle are sure in fine shape here.—Wm. H. K. Williams, Jackson County, S. D.

COMPREHENSIVE—Have had a wonderful winter; lots of feed being carried over. Prospects not too good for coming summer. Very little snow in mountains. A lot of good young cattle not sold here yet. Best steer calves about 23 cents; heifers 21 cents; good 700-pound yearlings 20 cents. Hoping for rain.—H. L. Allred, Duchesne County, Utah.

Registered Angus for Sale

A few two-year-old bulls and a few yearlings carefully selected out of Master Marshall cows by Beebe Eileenmere.

St. Vrain Stock Farm
Platteville, Colorado



"Do they put iodine on the horses that are scratched?"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

(Cont.
fr. P. 4)

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April 13-14—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Pocatello.
May 7—Northwest Oklahoma Assn. convention, Woodward.
May 11-13—Oregon Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Portland.
May 14-16—Montana Stockgrowers' convention, Missoula.
May 14-16—Washington Cattlemen's Assn. meeting, Yakima.
May 25-27—South Dakota Stock Growers' convention, Deadwood.
June 2-4—Wyoming Stock Growers' convention, Jackson.
June 3-5—North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. convention, Mandan.
June 4-6—Colorado Cattlemen's Assn. meeting, Greeley.
June 11-13—Nebraska Stock Growers' convention, Omaha.

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

(Thousands)				
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Feb. 1953	1,170	422	4,550	1,088
Feb. 1952	985	343	5,779	990
2 Mos. 1953	2,483	875	10,817	2,377
2 mos. 1952	2,082	725	12,614	2,032

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In Thousands of Pounds)				
	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1952	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	240,456	249,714	243,301	152,106
Cured Beef	13,061	14,207	10,682	12,101
Total Pork	609,071	595,546	793,870	663,956
Lamb, Mutton	21,900	20,816	13,532	14,522
Total Poultry	217,020	261,072	270,397	233,362

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Mar. 24, 1953	Mar. 27, 1952
Steers, Prime	\$24.00-28.00	\$36.25-39.75
Steers, Choice	21.25-24.50	33.00-37.25
Steers, Good	20.00-22.00	29.00-33.25
Steers, Comm.	18.00-20.50	26.00-29.50
Vealers, Cm.-Gd.	17.00-27.00	30.00-36.00
Calves, Cm.-Gd.	15.00-19.00	26.00-33.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.		29.50-37.50
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.		23.00-30.50
Hogs (200-240 lbs.)	20.50-20.75	16.75-17.10
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	22.50-23.50	25.75-26.75
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	9.50-10.75	13.50-15.50

Test Chemical Injections To Control Grubs & Flies

In exploratory research, Department of Agriculture scientists succeeded in killing cattle grubs by injecting the livestock with insecticides. Although each of the three chemicals tested—aldrin, dieldrin and lindane—destroyed this pest that spends much of its life inside the bodies of cattle, the entomologists and veterinarians who are carrying on the work emphasize that results are preliminary, and the practical use of chemical injections to control cattle grubs on farm or ranch is now no more than a future possibility.

Other promising, but equally preliminary research, along this line has shown that the screwworm fly, which lays eggs in open wounds on livestock, could be controlled for as long as a month through injections of aldrin, dieldrin and lindane.

Previously reported research proved that feeding or injecting lindane beneath the skin of cattle would kill blood-sucking pests such as horn flies, deer flies and mosquitoes after they feed on the animals.

April, 1953

King of Kings

(Concluded from Page 10)

took that fly all apart, a little at a time. I reckon it took him all of two or three miles to do the job and he did it so gentle like the mule never even woke up. The other mules don't pay no heed 'cause they're used to stunts like that.

"Well, the other hoss flies must have seen what happened and spread the word 'cause all the time I was up there I never saw another fly that was such a dern fool as to land on one of Jimmy's mules."

IF THE freighters were kings of men, I then king of kings was Big Sandy Lane. The country was cluttered with Sandys but head and shoulders above them stood Lane. Everything about him was proportioned to his six-foot-six frame. Even the spread of his longhorn mustache was almost a foot more than that of his nearest competitor. You could always tell when Big Sandy was in trouble, the way the oaths would come booming across the prairie.

Big Sandy was in a hurry, rolling time freight of sowbelly and hardtack for the army garrison at Ft. Assiniboine. The August sun burned down and Lane swore and sweated trying to make the team hold up the pace.

Early in the afternoon a thunderstorm caught him and the rest of the day he spent cursing the mud. By the time he had reached an unnamed creek his patience was nearing the vanishing point.

The creek, ordinarily a mere trickle at this season, now ran banks full with muddy water from a cloudburst at the headwaters. Sandy eyed a dead cow floating by and then let loose with a blast of profanity. This was the last straw on an exasperating trip.

Suddenly he stopped and watched the stream intently. Strange, the waterline had dropped several inches and a mist seemed to hang over the water. Must be steam or something, he mused. Then he caught on.

He dumped his chaw, shoved his hat to the back of his head and, bracing himself, settled down to the business of swearing. Sheets of flame, like lightning, seemed to play over the water and the mist thickened, taking on a slightly sulphuric smell. Little by little at first, and then at an accelerated pace, the water level dropped until dry sand was in sight. Big Sandy cracked his whip and roared at the mules. The wagon lurched forward across the dry creek bed.

Reaching the other bank Sandy paused for breath and looked back. The flood waters had closed in again, roaring on with unabated fury.

Even now, on a hot summer day, a haze will spread over the prairie and the town which sprang up by the crossing. The air takes on a sulphuric smell and the natives will turn to a stranger and casually say,

"The ghost of Big Sandy Lane is freighting again!"

And that, in case you've never heard, is how the town of Big Sandy, Montana, got its name.

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